JUNE. 1780. THE NUMB. 2608.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1780.

An ACT for procuring an immediate supply of Provisions for the Fœderal Army, in its present exigency.

WHEREAS the resolutions of the Hon. Congress of the United States, lately passed, for the supply of the Fœderal army, have not yet been fully executed, and it is indispensably necessary that extraordinary exertions should be made at this time, without regard to specific quantities, or specific articles, as required by Congress: This State, therefore, ever desirous to manifest its zeal in the common cause, being now specially called upon by the Hon. Congress to furnish a supply of meat, hath resolved to comply therewith, to the utmost of its ability; to this end, therefore,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the President, or Vice-President in Council, from time to time, to appoint such and so many diligent, honest inhabitants of this State, as they shall deem necessary, as Commissioners to procure meat at the most reasonable rates for the army. And the said Commissioners shall severally transport the same to such place or places within this State, as the Supreme Executive Council shall direct, there to be delivered to the Commissary General of Purchases for the army, his Deputies or Agents, taking from the said Commissary or Agent his certificate therefor, expressing particularly the number, quantity and quality of the same, together with his receipt for the value thereof, as paid by the said Commissioner, which account, together with the charges thereof, the said Commissioner shall deliver to the Commissary, on oath or affirmation, if required.

Be it also enacted, That all cattle, sheep, or salted provisions, shall be subject to be seized by the Commissioners appointed by virtue of this Act, or either of them, his or their Deputies or Agents, to and for the use of the said Army; the person taking and seizing the same paying therefor, at such rates as shall be fixed by two indifferent freeholders of the neighbourhood, one to be appointed by the Commissioner or his Deputy or Agent, and the other by the owner of such cattle, sheep or salted provision. And in case such owner shall refuse to appoint such appraiser, then the said Commissioner, his Agent or Deputy shall, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to fix the price, and pay the same, or give a certificate therefor, as is hereafter mentioned.

Provided always, That if any person, whose cattle, sheep, or meat shall be so seized or taken, shall make oath or affirmation that such cattle, sheep or salted provisions are necessary for the private use of the possessor and his family, or for sale by retail as a butcher, or for the necessary use of the master and mariners of any ship or vessel outward bound, then and in such case, upon a true copy of the said oath or affirmation being served on the person so seizing the said cattle, sheep or salted provisions, the same shall be discharged from such seizure.

Be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said persons so appointed shall severally, at least once in every month, make returns to the President or Vice-President in Council, of the quantities of meat by them respectively purchased or seized, the price paid for the same, and of the quantities delivered to the Commissary General, his Deputies or Assistants, specifying the names of the persons to whom the same were respectively delivered, the prices thereof, and the place or places where the said meat was procured, under the penalty of forfeiting his commission or allowance for the said service.

And, to the intent that both purchaser and seller may be assured of the price and certainty of payment for all cattle, sheep or salted provisions, procured by virtue of this Act,

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all voluntary sellers of the said enumerated articles, to the said persons so appointed, shall be entitled to the current prices therefor; the said sale and price to be certified by the said purchaser under his hand; which said certificate shall be, and is hereby declared to be, good and effectual in the payment of all State taxes for the money therein expressed, and the several Collectors of taxes within this State are hereby enjoined and required to receive the said certificates in payments.

Provided always, That such certificate be not transferable to any other person, but available to the person whose name shall be expressed therein, and if the amount of such certificate shall exceed the tax for which it shall be tendered in payment, then the Collector, upon such person producing the same, shall endorse the allowance made thereupon, as so much of the said certificate paid, and shall keep an exact register of the names of the persons and the amount of the sums so endorsed in credit as aforesaid, a copy whereof he shall deliver to the County Treasurer as his voucher; but if the said Certificate shall not exceed the tax demanded, the Collector shall take up the same, crediting the tax as aforesaid, and returning such certificate to the County Treasurer.

Be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the faith and honour of the State be and it is hereby pledged for the faithful and just payment of such of the said certificates, as shall not be paid in for taxes as aforesaid, together with lawful interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. on or before the first day of March next.

AND WHEREAS the spirited exertions of individuals in such an exigency deserve the utmost encouragement, and there is reason to believe that many faithful friends to their country will, if duly secured against loss or damage, (as it is reasonable they should be) furnish the said persons so appointed with cattle, sheep or salted provisions, procured by their personal credit and influence:

Be it therefore enacted, That any person so delivering to the persons so appointed any number of cattle not less than five, or sheep not less than twenty, shall be entitled to an order on the President or Vice-President in Council, for the full amount of the price thereof, together with all reasonable charges attending the said service, as the same shall be settled by the Commissioners.

Be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall oppose the persons appointed by virtue of this Act, in the execution of the several duties herein assigned them, such person or persons shall be, and they are hereby declared, on conviction in due course of law, to be liable to the penalty of Two Thousand Pounds, to be levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements; or in case no such effects can be found, to imprisonment, without bail or mainprize, for the space of six months; and also to such pains and penalties, as are by law inflicted in the case of resistance to any Sheriff or known officer in the execution of their offices respectively.

Be it also enacted, That it shall and may be lawful, for the President or Vice-President in Council, to make such allowance, as may be necessary, to the officers in and by this Act appointed; and in case of any doubt or difficulty arising in the execution thereof, the same shall be referred to the Supreme Executive Council, whose determination in all matters, not specially provided for herein, shall be directory and conclusive.

Be it also enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the President or Vice-President in Council, by Proclamation, to suspend the several powers and authorities herein granted, if the circumstances of the Fœderal army shall, in their judgment, admit thereof.

Be it also enacted, That this Act shall be and remain in full force and virtue, unless suspended as aforesaid, until the end of the next sitting of the General Assembly, and no longer.

JOHN BAYARD, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the first day of June, Anno Domini, One thousand seven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

BOARD of TRUSTEES of the UNIVERSITY.
May the 24th, 1780.

Ordered,

THAT a PUBLIC COMMENCEMENT be held in the Hall of the University in this city, on Thursday the twenty-second day of June next. That Public Notice thereof be given, and Gentlemen entitled to Degrees in the University be desired to make known their claims to the Board, before the day of Commencement.

By order of the Board,
T. MATLACK.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholesale or Retail, by

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A QUANTITY of

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Prepared for the ensuing Harvest,
MADE and SOLD by

EVAN TRUMAN,

In Front-street, near Pine-street, below the Drawbridge,
Who also makes Smith's BELLOWS and NAILS
Of different Sizes,
And has for Sale a Quantity of SCYTHES. ¶

New-Britain, May 19, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of ABIAH BUTLER, late of New-Britain, Bucks county, deceased, are hereby requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, by the 15th day of June next, that they may be adjusted by ELIZABETH BUTLER, Executrix, and AMOS GRIFFITH, Executor. ¶

New-Britain, May 26, 1780.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in New-Britain, Bucks county, on the night of the 23d inst. a young sorrel MARE, four years old this spring; she has not been docked, a large star in her forehead, the near fore foot white as high as her foot-lock joint, her hoofs remarkably long, and the fore hoofs somewhat split, she has not been shod, nor but very little used. Whoever takes up and secures the said mare and thief, so that he be brought to justice, and the owner get his mare, shall have the above reward, or ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS for the mare, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by BENJAMIN JOHN. ¶

Bucks county, May 22, 1780.

WHEREAS the estates of Joseph Galloway, Gilbert Hicks, Thomas West, and Peter Perlee, late of the county of Bucks, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State; The subscriber, Agent for the said county, hereby gives NOTICE, that the interests and estates of the said Joseph Galloway, Gilbert Hicks, Thomas West, and Peter Perlee, in the following tracts of land, viz.

A LOT of near an acre of land, with a large good stone dwelling-house thereon, conveniently situate for a tavern, at the Four Lane-Ends, in Middletown township, late Gilbert Hicks's, Esquire

A TRACT, containing 170 acres, situate in Warwick township, with improvements thereon, late Thomas West's.

A TRACT, situate in Durham township, containing about 150 acres, with improvements, late Peter Perlee's.

A TRACT, situate in Durham aforesaid, containing 168 acres, with improvements, and is Lot No. 8 of Durham Tract, late Joseph Galloway's, Esquire; also will be sold, Joseph Galloway's right, title and interest to the Stamping-works and Cinder-heap in Durham.

The sales will be held at the Court-House in Newtown, on Wednesday, the 28th day of June next.

The terms of sale will be according to law, to wit, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises to revert again to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth part of the purchase money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month after sale; and on a Certificate being produced from the Agent of full payment of the purchase money, a Deed will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agent will attend on the 10th day after sale to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after sale to receive the last payment, after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

* GEORGE WALL, Agent B. county.

Upper Merion township, Philadelphia county, May 11, 1780.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 3d of this instant, an apprentice LAD, named Ezekiel Evans, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a sleepy looking fellow, dark brown hair, lame in the left thigh, the sore above his knee running; had on, when he went away, a blue coat lined with coarse flannel, the sleeves somewhat lighter than the coat, light cloth waistcoat, tow trowsers, old shoes and stockings, and an old hat. Whoever secures said apprentice in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by ARTHUR CAMPBELL. ¶

Princeton, May 23, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

A MULATTO SLAVE, who it is supposed has been seduced to undertake to carry letters or intelligence into New-York, ran away from the subscriber, and took off with him a dark bay horse, 6 years old, 14 and an half hands high, with two white feet and a blaze, and is a natural trotter. The Slave is near 6 feet high, strong and well made; had on, and took with him, a variety of cloaths, but those he will most probably wear are, a suit of superfine mixt broad cloth, a new red great coat, white stockings, half boots, a black velvet stock and a beaver hat, but little worn. He appears to be 40 odd years of age, speaks good English, reads and writes a tolerable hand, and is a decent and well behaved ingenious fellow, capable of a variety of works. His name is Michael Hoy, but may go by some other, and it is probable he may travel as a servant to a white man who is supposed to have gone off with him; and as such may change his dress. He went off in the night of the 20th instant. *Five Hundred Dollars* will be given, and all charges paid for securing the slave and the horse, or *Two Hundred* and *Fifty Dollars* for either, paid by GEORGE MORGAN.

P. S. A deep blood bay mare, with a black mane and tail, was stolen the same night the above mentioned slave went off, supposed by him or his accomplice. She has a short dock and a lump, that looks like a wind gall or small wen, on the hindermost part of one of her thighs. She is half blooded, pretty old, trots, and is with foal. Six Hundred Dollars will be paid by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of this town, to the person who shall return the mare and convict the thief, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare alone.

ONE Hundred Dozen of Grass and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES is now finishing for the ensuing harvest, will be Sold wholesale and retail, warranted or unwarranted good.

Made by THOMAS GOUCHER, Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, next door to the sign of the Black-Horse Tavern in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. A young stout NEGROE to be sold, has had the small-pox. Enquire as above. * 6 w.

WAS stolen from the fishery, near the mouth of Tyhokan creek, on the Delaware, in the night of the 13th instant May, seven barrels salt SHAD, the property of the United States; the barrels are made of Black Oak Staves. Any person giving information to the subscriber, shall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

¶ WILLIAM M'CALLA, C. P. B. C.

BOSTON, May 22.

Last Saturday fe'nnight was ſent into New-London by the privateers Little-Cromwell, Sally and Hawk, a letter of marque ſhip from Liverpool, mounting 12 carriage guns, laden with dry goods, duck, cordage, and ſea-coal. She was taken ſo near New-York that the report of the guns were heard in the city; in conſequence of which, a copper bottom frigate was diſpatched in order to retake her, but getting aſhore at Hell-Gate, was obliged to return without ſucceſs.

Saturday laſt arrived a ſmall prize ſloop, with about 40 buſhels of ſalt and a number of ſacks of wheat. She was taken in the Bay of Fundy.

PROVIDENCE, *May* 17.

The privateer ſhip Pilgrim is arrived at New Port from a ſhort cruize, during which ſhe has taken four prizes, viz. A ſhip from Jamaica, bound to New-York, laden with rum, &c. a privateer brig from New-York; a brig, packet from Auguſtine, bound to New-York; and a ſloop, belonging to the eaſtward, laden with oil, &c. that had been taken by one of the enemy's cruizers.

NEWPORT, *May* 20.

Laſt Monday evening arrived here the privateer ſhip Mifflin, Capt. Babcock, from a cruize of about a week, during which he has captured, and brought in with him, a large letter of marque ſhip, called the Glaſgow, Captain Harriſon, bound from Jamaica to New-York, her cargo conſiſts of 500 puncheons of rum, 20 bags of cotton wool, a quantity of piemento, &c. &c. The above prize mounts 19 ſix pounders, and had 67 men. She engaged the Mifflin a few minutes, but the Captain having his arm broke by a ſhot, he ſtruck his colours.

CHATHAM, *May* 31.

The Savages, with Guy Johnſon at their head, have been very troubleſome on our frontiers of late, and committed the greateſt depredations and moſt wanton cruelty on the Mohawk river; but as General Clinton is detached with his brigade to that quarter, we hope Mr. Johnſon, with his Indian tribe, will ſoon be reduced to their primitive obſcurity.

On Friday morning laſt, about day break, the 57th regiment from Staten-Iſland entered the town of Newark, plundered ſome of the inhabitants to a very conſiderable amount, and carried off about twenty of them priſoners. When they retreated, a few ſpirited militia puſhed their rear very hard, and wounded a few, but we do not learn they killed or took any priſoners. That late gallant officer Capt. Knox (who commanded the forlorn hope at the reduction of Stoney-Point fort) and another of our people, were wounded; the former, it is feared, will not recover, being wounded in his face, and part of his tongue ſhot away.

From Rivington's New-York Gazette, of May 31.

NEW-YORK, *May* 31.

The following particulars of the operations of the Royal Army before Charleſtown, South-Carolina, are extracted from a letter received by his Majeſty's ſhip the Iris, from an officer of rank, dated May 14, which was two days after the garriſon ſurrendered to General Sir Henry Clinton.

"The Roebuck, commanded by Sir Andrew S. Hammond, with Admiral Arbuthnot's flag flying, led, and of courſe received the chief part of the raking fire in paſſing Sullivan's Iſland. The ſhips got ſo near before the rebels perceived the Admiral's intentions, that it was aſtoniſhing with what little injury they paſſed. Twenty ſeven killed and wounded was the whole loſs of the ſquadron.

"The army carried on their approaches through the canal, firſt abbatis and even to the foot of their left work, when every thing in preparation for a ſtorm, and the ſhips almoſt in motion, the enemy averted the intended blow by a letter from General Lincoln, acquainting Sir Henry Clinton that he would accept the terms he had two days before rejected.

"The Continental troops are priſoners, and the militia and inhabitants priſoners on parole, and to return to their own homes. The property of the inhabitants in town ſecured to them, but all the veſſels at the wharfs are forfeited. The Providence, Boſton and Ranger, three Continental, frigates are of the number, a French frigate called the Adventure, and a number of other veſſels, ſuch as brigs, gallies, &c. have fallen with the town.

"Previous to the taking the town, information was received that ſo many drafts had been made from Sullivan's Iſland, that the garriſon was reduced to 200 men. The fort is ſo perfectly impregnable to ſhips, that the Admiral determined to attack it by ſtorm with the ſeamen and marines. Two hundred men were landed in the night on the eaſt end of the iſland, who took poſſeſſion of an old redoubt, the ſame number were to be conveyed in boats from Mount Pleaſant, under cover of the fire of the ſhips, when the whole being ready, and the ſhips in motion, the fort ſurrendered, the garriſon became priſoners of war; this ſervice haſtened and brought on the ſurrender of the town four days after.

"Lord Cornwallis with the army will march to-morrow for Camden, and ſo on to the northward, and from what we learn of the diſpoſition of the inhabitants, if the war is proſecuted with vigor in theſe ſouthern colonies, rebellion will ſuffer a ſevere ſhock in the courſe of this ſummer."

Further particulars relating to the conqueſt of Charles-Town, (the capital of South-Carolina) received from his Majeſty's ſhip Iris, Capt. Hawker.

The garriſon of Charleſtown ſurrendered priſoners of war on the 12th May: The private property was allowed to be ſecure, except the ſhipping. The militia, who had taken the oaths of allegiance to the king, 'tis ſaid, went with Earl Cornwallis, for Camden. The garriſon of Sullivan's iſland being ſummoned by Capt. Charles Hudſon, (Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Richmond, with a body of ſeamen and marines, on the 8th of May) to ſurrender Fort Moultrie: The Commandant anſwered, it ſhould be defended to the laſt extremity; but the officer carrying the refuſal had proceeded but a little way on his return, when he was called back and told, that the ſtorm which was threatened by Capt. Hudſon muſt prove a very ſerious affair, and therefore his garriſon had conſented to ſubmiſſion; and we are informed a great quantity of ſilver plate was found in the fort on taking poſſeſſion of it. The inhabitants of Carolina in general buried their plate in Charleſtown, thinking it a ſafer depoſitum than riſquing it under ground on their plantations, where, from the curious and nefarious diſpoſition of their negroes, reſident on the ſpot, it ſhould be diſcovered and ſtolen; and by preferring this method of concealment, they have all ſecured their effects, under the generous and merciful permiſſion of Sir Henry Clinton, their Conqueror. When the Iris left Charleſtown, his Excellency the General had committed his diſpatches for government to the care of Major Croſbie and Admiral Arbuthnot, thoſe reſpecting the Royal Navy Department, to Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, who were embarked in his Majeſty's ſhip Perſeus, for London.

His Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton detached the main body of the royal army on the 15th inſtant, under the command of Lieut. General Earl Cornwallis, to Camden, a principal town on Wateree, a branch of Santee river, about 100 miles diſtant from Charleſtown, on the way to Hillſborough county, in North-Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 7.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

Wedneſday, May 31, 1780.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Houſe went into the Election of two Delegates in Congreſs, when JARED INGERSOL and TIMOTHY MATLACK, Eſquires, were choſen by ballot, in addition to JOHN ARMSTRONG, JAMES SEARLE, JAMES M'CLEANE, and FREDERICK MUHLENBURGH, Eſquires.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Thurſday, June 1, 1780.

WHEREAS the exigencies which may ariſe in a ſtate of war are frequently of a nature that require ſuch ſudden and extraordinary exertions, as are impoſſible for the legiſlative body to provide for by the ordinary courſe of law:---Therefore, *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That during the receſs of this Houſe, ſhould the circumſtances of the war make it neceſſary, The Preſident or Vice Preſident in Council be authoriſed and empowered, and they are hereby authoriſed and empowered, to declare Martial Law, ſo far as the ſame may be conducive to the public ſecurity, and to the ſafety and defence of the good and faithful citizens of this Commonwealth.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

In COUNCIL, *Philad. June* 6, 1780.

WHEREAS in the preſent ſtate of public affairs, it may be neceſſary to make extraordinary exertions for the ſupply of the army, and ſupporting other meaſures which may be adopted for the ſafety and ſecurity of the State in its freedom and independence; and it will be juſt and reaſonable that, in the execution of ſuch meaſures, a diſcrimination ſhould be made between thoſe who have manifeſted their attachment to their country, in the preſent conteſt with Great-Britain, and thoſe of a contrary character: Whereupon,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to all perſons who have ſhewn their allegiance to the State, by taking an oath or affirmation of fidelity to it, and of their abjuration of the King of Great-Britain, to keep their certificates thereof ready to be produced on the ſhorteſt notice: And to all perſons who have loſt their certificates, to obtain duplicates, or to give ſuch aſſurances, ſo as to obtain certificates, or they may be in danger of loſing the indulgence and diſtinction to which they are juſtly entitled.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

In COUNCIL, *Philad. June* 6, 1780.

WHEREAS the reſidence of the wives and children of thoſe perſons who have joined the enemy has at all times proved inconvenient to the public intereſts, in conſequence of the correſpondence and intercourſe which has been conſtantly preſerved; and as it is now become too dangerous to be longer permitted or connived at,

Reſolved, That public notice be given to ſuch perſons, that they depart this State within ten days,----- and any of them remaining after that time will not be deemed as entitled to any protection, but liable to be proceeded againſt as enemies of the State.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

The General Aſſembly of this State broke up the firſt inſtant, having paſſed a law for carrying into effect the reſolution of Congreſs of the eighteenth of March laſt, provided a majority of the other States concur therein. And alſo the following Acts, viz.

I An Act for ſuſpending the Tender Law, until the next ſitting of the Houſe.

II. An Act for the greater eaſe of the militia and providing for the public defence, by drawing two men from every company of militia in this State.

III. An Act for ſupplying the army with proviſions in its preſent exigency. *See the firſt page*

IV. An Act for extending the powers of the Auditors of Accounts; by which they are enabled to iſſue execution againſt the body and effects of any public defaulter. And by the ſame law the fines upon the refuſing the office of collecting the taxes is raiſed to One Thouſand Pounds.---Beſides other acts of a leſs public nature.

The ſeſſion was conducted with great unanimity, and juſt as the Houſe was riſing, letters from the Honorable Committee of Congreſs at Camp and from His Excellency the Commander in Chief arrived officially, declaring the expectation of a powerful ſuccour againſt the common enemy, and recommending the veſting the executive authority with extraordinary powers during the receſs of the Houſe, a recommendation with which the Houſe, duly impreſſed with the importance of the occaſion, immediately complied.

The Members then having ſolemnly engaged to each other, to uſe their utmoſt influence to forward the ſeveral public meaſures now adopted, and alſo the payment of the taxes, the Houſe adjourned to the firſt of September, at which time, or before if called together, they agreed to give their punctual attendance.

The Executive Council immediately appointed the neceſſary officers to carry the above meaſures into effect; and we have the pleaſure to inform the public, that the officers of the militia in this city unanimouſly agreed to furniſh the men required of them with all poſſible expedition. The men raiſed by virtue of this law in the city and county of Philadelphia, Cheſter and Bucks, will amount to upwards of five hundred, and are to ſerve under General Waſhington to the fifteenth of January;—thoſe raiſed in the other counties are for the protection of the frontiers, now harraſſed by the ſavages, unleſs otherwiſe called for.

SIR, *Bay of Mobile, May* 8, 1780.

"I HAVE happily concluded the expedition which I undertook againſt the fort of Mobile, which was poſſeſſed by the Engliſh; and I have prevailed on Mr. William Pickles, Captain of the American ſloop called the Weſt-Florida, to go to your States on the mutual ſervice of my own and your nation, and our common cauſe. The good conduct and behaviour which this gentleman has manifeſted to me, and the inhabitants of this province of Louiſiana, while he commanded the ſhip Morris (which was caſt away in the hurricane of the 18th of Auguſt laſt year) his experienced valour and ſervices at the capture of Weſt-Florida with his ſchooner, which facilitated that undertaking, his talents and qualifications; the manner in which he conformed to every direction that I gave him; entitle him to my warmeſt acknowledgments, and induce me to recommend him to your Excellency's protection, he being a worthy officer, on whom I wiſh you to beſtow your favour. I have the honour to be,

Your moſt humble and
obedient ſervant,
BERNARDO DE GALVEZ.

To His Excellency
the Preſident of Congreſs.

Articles of Capitulation, propoſed by ELIAS DURNFORD, *Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Weſt-Florida, Captain of Engineers, and Commandant of his Britannic Majeſty's troops in Fort Charlotte of Mobile, and agreed to by his Excellency* DON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ, *Knight Penſioner of the Royal and diſtinguiſhed Order of Charles the Third, Brigadier of his Majeſty's armies, Inſpector, Intendant and Governor-General of the province of Louiſiana, and Commander in Chief of the Expedition, &c. &c.*

Art. I. THAT the regular troops, compoſing the garriſon, ſhall be allowed to go to Penſacola by way of the river Perdidos, with their arms, and cartridge-boxes full of ammunition, and an eſcort to conduct their baggage; or, without being ſearched, to be tranſported by ſea to the ſame place as quick as poſſible, and allowed ſix days proviſions. (Refuſed.)

Art. II. The firſt article having been refuſed, it is demanded that the troops may march out of the fort with drums beating, and eighteen rounds of ammunition in their cartridge boxes, and being at a certain diſtance from the covered way, they ſhall deliver up their arms; but the Commandant and the other officers ſhall keep their ſwords, and neither their baggage nor that of the ſoldiers ſhall be ſearched. (Granted.)

Art. III. The mariners, mechanics and inhabitants, of whatever denomination, ſhall have liberty to retire to the places of their reſidence, under the ſame conditions as were granted to the inhabitants of the Natchez.

Art. III. The ſeamen will be conſidered as the troops; and the inhabitants who are in the fort, and have taken arms in its defence, muſt become priſoners of war. And in caſe Penſacola ſhould be attacked, the inhabitants here muſt ſubmit to the ſame fate: That is to ſay, if they take arms, and become priſoners of war, thoſe that are here ſhall continue ſuch; if not, they ſhall from that moment enjoy their liberty. But if Penſacola ſhould not be attacked, this liberty ſhall be granted them in eight months; but yet under an oath not to bear arms during the war, and the preventions and cuſtoms uſual on ſuch occaſions

But the inhabitants who have not bore arms ſhall enjoy the ſame advantages as were granted by the capitulation to thoſe of Baton Rouge and the Natchez.

Art. IV. The ſick and wounded, who may not be in a condition to be tranſported, ſhall be attended by our Phyſicians and Surgeons; and ſhall be furniſhed gratis with lodgings, proviſions and other neceſſaries, on the ſame terms as the other troops and inhabitants.

Art IV. The ſick and wounded ſhall have the ſame care taken of them as the troops of his Catholic Majeſty; and ſhall be attended by their own Surgeons; his Britannic Majeſty paying the expence, agreeably to the Commiſſary's accounts; and when cured they ſhall remain priſoners of war as the others, and be ſent to join their reſpective corps.

Art. V. The inhabitants who may have lodged any of their effects in the Fort ſhall diſpoſe of them as they may think proper.

Art. V. All effects found in the Fort ſhall belong to his Catholic Majeſty.

Art. VI. The inhabitants who have aſſiſted in the defence of that fort ſhall be treated as virtuous patriots.

Anſwered in the third article.

Art. VII. Whatever effects may have been taken from the inhabitants by his Moſt Catholic Majeſty's troops, during the ſiege, ſhall be reſtored or paid for, on proper proofs and vouchers being produced.

Art. VII. All cattle which have been killed for the uſe of the troops of his Catholic Majeſty ſhall be paid for, upon ſufficient proof, to thoſe of the inhabitants who have not borne arms, and who have not been found in a ſituation to be conſidered as enemies.

Art. VIII. If there are found in the fort any deſerters, of whatever nation they may be, they ſhall be treated as the other troops.

Art. VIII. If there are any deſerters whatever, they ſhall be treated as the other priſoners.

Art. IX. The priſoners ſhall be furniſhed daily with their rations until exchanged.

Art IX. The cuſtomary ration of proviſions ſhall be furniſhed to the priſoners, at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty, agreeable to the Commiſſary's accounts.

Art. X. The ſoldiers ſhall not be permitted to abandon their corps or companies, or to enter into any other ſervice.

Art. X. The ſoldiers will be treated in ſuch a manner that it will never be ſuſpected that there is any deſign to oblige them to quit their own ſervice, to enter into that of another nation; but they ſhall remain their own maſters, to enter into the ſervice of Spain, if they ſhall deſire it of their own free will.

Art. XI. The fort ſhall be delivered to his Catholic Majeſty's troops to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock.

The beſieged ſhall faithfully deliver all the ammunition, arms, artillery, powder, proviſions, and other effects remaining at the time of capitulation, to the Commiſſaries who ſhall be nominated for this purpoſe, without deſtruction or embezzlement.

A true copy of the Original, in the Bay of Mobile, the 8th of May, 1780.

BERNARDO DE GALVEZ.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Extract of a letter from an eminent Houſe, dated at St. Pierre, Martinique, April 23, 1780.

"We have reaſon to believe that an action has happened in theſe ſeas, between the French fleet, under the command of Monſ. de Guichen, and that of the Engliſh, un-

der the command of Admiral Rodney, though no certain accounts have yet come to hand.

"The French ſquadron weighed anchor, and came out of Fort Royal Bay the 13th inſt. conſiſting of 22 ſhips of the line and 5 frigates, having between 5 and 6000 troops on board, under the command of his Excellency the Marquis de Bouille, in order to make a deſcent upon one of the Engliſh iſlands, but it is not certain which. This day week (the 16th inſt.) the Engliſh fleet made their appearance in front of this town, conſiſting of 21 ſhips of the line, 5 frigates and a tender, and continued hovering within a little diſtance of this place all that day. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the French ſquadron (which we imagine had fallen to leeward, and had not been able to reach the object of their deſtination) hove in ſight, and appeared to be beating up towards Dominique channel; the Engliſh immediately gave them chace, and the French made a manœuvre, as if with a deſign to get to windward of the enemy; night coming on, we loſt ſight of them, and have received no account of their operations, until this morning.

"The Captain of a pilot-boat that arrived here laſt night from St. Euſtatius, ſays, that he touched at Guadaloupe, on his paſſage up to this place, where the French were landing their ſick and wounded men; that he went on board the fleet, and was informed by ſome of the officers, that they had had three different engagements with the enemy; that the Engliſh fleet ran away twice, but afterwards renewed the action, but were finally beaten and routed in the third conflict, and never appeared in ſight afterwards. He alſo ſays, that he was informed by ſome of the officers of the French fleet, that they imagined Admiral Rodney was killed in one of the actions, as they ſaw the Admiral's flag ſtruck on board his ſhip, the Sandwich, of 90 guns, and that it was not diſplayed afterwards."

An ACT for the greater Eaſe of the Militia, and the more ſpeedy and effectual Defence of this State.

WHEREAS it has been found by experience that frequent calls of the Militia hath proved very inconvenient to the good people of this State, and eſpecially in ſeed time and harveſt, when their utmoſt exertion is requiſite for the cultivating of their lands, and gathering in the produce thereof;

For remedy whereof, and that a body of men may be raiſed and equipped for the defence of this State,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That each and every company of Militia within this State, ſhall on or before the fifteenth day of June next, provide or hire one able bodied man, not leſs than eighteen, or more than forty-five years of age, to be formed into a corps for the above purpoſe, which ſhall be known and diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Pennſylvania Volunteers.

Provided always, That no deſerter from the Britiſh army, or from the army or navy of the United States, or any waggoner actually engaged for any time in the ſervice of ſaid States, ſhall be inliſted or ſhall paſs muſter in the ſaid corps, of which requiſites and exceptions the Lieutenant or Sub Lieutenant of the city, county or diſtrict for which ſuch Volunteer ſhall be procured, ſhall be judge,

And that the terms and continuance of inliſtment may be fully known and underſtood, Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every perſon engaged in ſaid ſervice, ſhall ſign an inliſtment in the following terms viz. "I, A. B. having engaged to ſerve as a Pennſylvania Volunteer for the company of the battalion of Militia of the county of in the State of Pennſylvania, do hereby engage to be true and faithful in the ſaid ſervice, until the fifteenth day of January next, unleſs ſooner diſcharged, and to be obedient to the authority of ſaid State, and my ſuperior officers according to the rules and diſcipline of war, and the eſtabliſhment of the corps in which I am now entered." Which ſaid inliſtment ſigned by two witneſſes, ſhall be tranſmitted by the Captain or Commanding Officer of ſuch company, to the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant within whoſe juriſdiction ſuch company may be within two days next thereafter, who, within three days after the receipt thereof, ſhall tranſmit a certified copy of ſuch inliſtment, to the commanding officer of that part of the ſaid corps raiſed within his juriſdiction, and ſhall alſo tranſmit therewith an order to ſaid officer, to rendezvous his men ſo inliſted with all poſſible expedition at a certain day and place, that they may paſs muſter and proceed on ſervice.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any taxable perſon enrolled in any company of Militia within this State, or any other taxable inhabitant reſiding within the limits of ſaid company, ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay into the hands of the commanding officer of the company, a proportionable ſhare of the ſum neceſſary to hire and procure ſuch Volunteer, then the Lieutenant of ſaid company and two Freeholders choſen for that purpoſe by a majority of the ſame, ſhall aſſeſs and levy a proportional part of ſaid ſum, on ſuch perſon or perſons ſo refuſing, having due regard to the ability of each perſon as well officer as private: And the Lieutenant or Sub Lieutenant of the city and county where ſuch perſon or perſons may reſide, ſhall iſſue his warrant, and cauſe the ſame to be levied as the Militia fines and penalties are levied and collected.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any company of Militia of this State ſhall neglect or refuſe to furniſh ſuch Volunteer, the Captain or commanding officer thereof, ſhall and he is hereby authorized and required to hire or furniſh a volunteer as above for ſuch company, and with the aſſiſtance of two Freeholders aſſeſs and levy the hire of ſuch Volunteer, with the expence and charges of levying and collecting the ſame on all taxable inhabitants reſiding within the limits of ſaid company: And in caſe the Captain or commanding officer of any ſuch company refuſe or neglect ſo to do; or if any company ſhould be without ſuch officer, then the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant, where the ſame ſhall happen, ſhall with all convenient ſpeed, hire or procure ſuch volunteer, and annex him to his reſpective corps, and ſhall charge the whole expence of procuring ſuch volunteer, on ſaid company; and ſhall cauſe the ſame to be levied and collected, as other fines and penalties are directed to be, by the Militia Law of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council is hereby authorized and impowered to organize and form the ſaid Volunteers into one or more regiments or corps, as in his diſcretion he ſhall think neceſſary; and arm and equip them with the public arms of this State, and appoint and commiſſion ſuch and ſo many officers from each county, as ſuch eſtabliſhment may require; which ſaid officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates ſhall receive the ſame pay and rations as the troops for the time aforeſaid ſhall receive in the Fœderal army.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral Captains or commanding officers of the companies of Militia ſhall notify their reſpective companies to meet on or before the fifteenth day of June next, to carry the ſaid Act as far as it concerns them into execution; and every perſon neglecting or refuſing, ſhall be liable to the ſame fines and penalties as is directed for non-attendance on muſter days, by the Militia Law of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſo engaging as a Volunteer, and being required by the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant of the city or of any county of this State, to march to the place of rendezvous, ſhall neglect or refuſe ſo to do, or ſhall withdraw himſelf or deſert from the ſaid ſervice, or ſell or embezzle the arms or accoutrements, or any part of them provided for him as aforeſaid, ſuch Volunteer ſhall be ſubject to ſuch puniſhments as are inflicted for the like offences in the Fœderal army; the trial to be had as is directed by the Militia Law of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant of the city or any county of this State, ſhall neglect or refuſe to do the duties of him or them herein required, they ſhall be fined for every ſuch offence at the diſcretion of the Preſident or Vice Preſident in Council: And if any Captain or Lieutenant or commanding officer of any company, or any perſon appointed to aſſeſs or collect the charge of hire of any of the ſaid Volunteers, neglect or refuſe to do the duties required of them according to the directions of this Act, they ſhall be fined by the Lieutenant or Sub Lieutenant of the city or county where the offence ſhall happen, as Collectors of the Public State Tax are or may be, on neglect or refuſal to do the duties of them required.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council is hereby authoriſed to iſſue ſuch orders to the Commiſſioners of Purchaſe, or other perſon in any county of this State, as may be neceſſary for the proper ſubſiſtance of ſaid troops while continued in ſervice.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all perſons engaged in this corps of Pennſylvania Volunteers, ſhall be exempted from being charged with or paying any State or other tax levied during the time of their ſervice as above.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued or underſtood to prevent the reduction or diſcharge of the ſaid Volunteers, by the Preſident, or Vice-Preſident in Council, at any time before the expiration of the term of inliſtment.

WHEREAS ſince the third reading of this Act, freſh information of the increaſing dangers and diſtreſſes which the inhabitants of the frontier counties are expoſed to from the incurſions of the Indians, has been laid before this Aſſembly, from which there is reaſon to conclude that one man to be raiſed from each company of Militia, as provided for in the former part of this Act, will not be ſufficient to anſwer the good purpoſes expected therefrom, Therefore,

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That one other volunteer be hired by each company of Militia within this State, in addition to the one already directed to be raiſed, at the time and place, and in the manner as is herein before directed; and that all and every part of this Act ſhall be conſtrued to extend to the ſaid additional Volunteers, as fully as if this Act had above directed that each and every company of the Militia within this State ſhould provide or hire two able-bodied men.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, on Friday the twenty-ſixth day of May, Anno Domini, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

THE great Detriment done to the Army of the United States, by deſerters ſerving on board private ſhips of war, having induced His Excellency the Preſident, and the Executive Council, to declare by their Reſolve of April 28th laſt, that the ſhares due to ſuch deſerters be ſtopped in the hands of the Agent. All perſons are cautioned not to purchaſe ſhares, and Agents not to deliver part of prize goods before condemnation and iſſue thereof by the Marſhal, as no ſale made by, or delivery to deſerters will be allowed.

Every perſon diſcovering to the ſubſcriber the names of deſerters from the American army, ſerving on board private veſſels of war, or otherwiſe, ſhall for every ſuch deſerter diſcovered, with the name by which he entered, receive a reward of Fifty Dollars.

LEWIS NICHOLA, Agent for the State.

To be SOLD,

A HEALTHY and good looking NEGROE MAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, and has been bred a Farmer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may enquire of the Printers hereof.

One GUINEA Reward.

WAS loſt in this City, a Gold LOCKET, ſet with garnets on one ſide, on the other the cypher CNG in hair. Whoever has found the ſame and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, ſhall be paid the above reward. All Goldſmiths and others, to whom it may be offered for ſale, are deſired to ſtop it.

June 6, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on Friday evening laſt, from the Falls of Schuylkill, a ſtrawberry roan MARE, about 15 hands high, paces and trots, 7 or 8 years old; had on a large quilted ſaddle, with a green cloth, and a ſnaffle bridle. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN VANDEREN. ¶

Philadelphia, June 7, 1780.

ALL Perſons who have any juſt demands on the ſubſcriber, are deſired to call or ſend in their accounts for ſettlement, within Thirty Days from the above date; and thoſe that are in any wiſe indebted to him, are likewiſe deſired to pay the ſame to him within Thirty Days, as he intends to move to his native country, Wirtemberg, as ſoon as poſſible. JACOB SULGER, Baker in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

THIS is to notify the Owners of Repaupo Meadows, lying in the county of Glouceſter, in Weſt New-Jerſey, to meet the Managers on the firſt day of July next, at the houſe of William Eldridge, inn-keeper in Greenwich townſhip, in ſaid county, to agree upon a ſum of money to be aſſeſſed and levied to ſupport the banks and water-works, agreeable to the act of Aſſembly. By order of the Managers, THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

TAKEN up by John Edies, in Frankfort, 1ſt February, a bay MARE, about 12 years old, branded I. H. on the near ſhoulder; ſhe is now in the hands of the Overſeers of the Poor of Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for her expences in three weeks from this date, by NATHAN WHITMAN; *June 6, 1780.* ¶ JACOB SIBLAY.

Baltimore, May 30, 1780.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, about nine miles from this town, a mulatto fellow named JOE. He is very likely and ſtout made, 25 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a ſcar on one of his wriſts, and walks very erect.---Had on and took with him, a white cloth ſurtout coat, an old blue regimental coat, faced with red, and the ſleeves, from the elbows, mended with white cloth, white cloth waiſtcoat, a ſtriped waiſtcoat, lined with blue linſey woolſey, a pair of linen corded breeches, one pair of linen and one pair of blue worſted overalls, one pair of tow linen trowſers, three ſhirts, a black ſtock, a pair of blue ribbed worſted ſtockings, a new wool hat, with a braſs button to it, and a pair of French leather ſhoes, with braſs buckles. He has much the appearance of having been in the army, where he was ſome time a waggoner. He is very plauſible in ſpeech, and will probably attempt to paſs as a free man, by the name of JOSEPH HANSON. It is likely he may attempt to paſs towards Buſh-Town, near where his mother lives.---Whoever takes up the ſaid runaway, and ſecures or brings him to my plantation, WILLIAM ANDREW, overſeer, or to me in this town, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges. MATTHEW RIDLEY.

Edgmont townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, May 31.

ABOUT the middle of January laſt, at the time of the great ſnow, as the Virginia troops marched from Cheſter to Downingtown, myſelf and neighbours being by the road, a young man came along leading a large dark brown HORSE, without brand or ear mark, which he turned out to die without giving him in charge with any one, and as the ſubſcriber hath ſaved the horſe alive ſo far unexpectedly, and he appears to be valuable, the owner is deſired to prove his property, pay the coſt, and take the horſe away. ¶ MORDECAI MASSEY.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

Gwined townſhip, Philadelphia county, May 31.

WAS Stolen, on the night of the 24th of April laſt, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, A black MARE, about 14 hands high, about 7 years old; high courage, and carries lofty, ſhe turns her fore feet remarkably out, trots and paces. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief ſhall have the above reward, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare only, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by † JACOB SMITH.

DESERTED from Berks county, Pennſylvania, the 17th of April, 1780, A certain JAMES PARKER, an enliſted Waggoner in the park of Artillery for one year, born in Ireland, a taylor by trade, about 48 years of age, wore a white felt hat, brown coat, with white metal buttons, and trowſers; much addicted to liquor. Alſo a certain MICHAEL SELLSAR, on the 16th of May, of Dutch extraction, born in Pennſylvania, talks broken Engliſh, about 5 feet 7 inches high. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerters, and confines them in any goal, ſo as they may be ſent to camp, or to Reading, ſhall receive the Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, or the Waggon-Maſter General.

ALEXANDER TURNER, D. W. M. G.

Millcreek hundred, Newcaſtle county, Delaware State, May 30, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber on the night of the 21ſt of this month, A dark bay HORSE, 15 hands high, 7 years old this graſs, ſhod before; is a little hip-ſhot in his near hip, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a ſnip on his noſe. Suppoſed to be ſtole by a ſtranger, his name unknown, wears a blue coat, red jacket, and cloth coloured leggings, half up his thigh; is about 6 feet high, a ſtout made fellow, ſwarthy complexion, black hair, inclining to curl, marked with the ſmall-pox. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have his horſe again and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horſe only, paid by † WILLIAM GRAHAM.

May 29, 1780.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Cheſter, about ten days ago, A ſmall bay HORSE, about 12½ hands high, ſhod all round, both paces and trots, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ EDWARD VERNON.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Leatherman, late of Lower Merion, deceaſed, are requeſted to come and make payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, within five weeks from this date, in order for ſettlement.

May 25, 1780. FRANCIS LEATHERMAN, ANTHONY LEVERING, } Executors. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merrion, the 18th inſtant, A Sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a bald face, two white hind feet, ſhod before, branded on the near buttock CH, ſuppoſed to be 7 or 8 years old, trots and canters well. The owner is deſired to come, and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. * WILLIAM WARD.

May 20, 1780.

Philad. 5th Month 1, 1780.

A LARGE Quantity of BARK wanted this Seaſon; for which a good Price will be given by the Tanners of Philadelphia and its Vicinity. ¶

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN away from the subscriber, on the 11th inst. May, a Brown MARE COLT, about 13 hands high, a long tail a little shorn no white on her whole body, a natural pacer, no brand mark, and in very good order. Whoever brings the said colt to the subscriber, living on Charles Thomson's place, at the three mile run, 3 miles from Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ MICHAEL STOUT.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Ridley township, Chester county, a dunish coloured MARE, supposed to be stolen; she was brought into the neighbourhood the 25th of March last. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

May 25, 1780. ¶ JOHN PRICE.

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN last night out of the stable of the subscriber, in the township of Abington, in the county of Philadelphia,

TWO HORSES, viz. The one a large bay, about 15 hands high, 14 years old this spring, paces and trots, a star in his forehead, a white spot a little above the point of his breast, heavy made, spirited and skittish, and is very shy of being bridled; has a pair of old shoes on his fore feet. The other a black horse, about the same height, slim built, and shews some of the English blood, 4 years old this spring, a natural trotter, has a blaze in his face, carries himself well, and has lately had the distemper, the hair yet being off under his jaw; his right hind foot white, a small dent on each side of his neck, no brand, and has never been docked, lately shod before with new shoes, and has pretty large ears. Whoever apprehends the said horses and thief, and secures the thief in any goal, so that he may be brought to justice, and the horses restored to the owner, shall receive the reward of Four Hundred Dollars for the thief or thieves, and Two Hundred Dollars for each horse, and all reasonable charges, paid by

May 29. 1780. * PETER TYSON.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday, the 28th inst. (May) from the subscriber, in Philadelphia, a Negroe MAN, named Kit (alias Christopher) about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, the crown of his head bald, stout built, and somewhat round shouldered, has a down look, is very serious, moves slow and rocks in his walk, talks much of past difficulties, and presumes to say he was once free; he is a Guinea Negroe, but was some time in New-England, and speaks upon that dialect; had on, and took with him, a blue knap coatee, with basket buttons, a light mixed brown German serge jacket and breeches, with worked basket buttons, a check shirt, and a brown country made linen ditto, the sleeves of which are finer than the body, two pair yarn hose, good shoes, plated shoe buckles, and two round hats, one bound with black velvet; there is great reason to suppose he will try to get to New York; all masters of vessels are charged not to carry him off. Whoever brings home said Negroe, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN SHIELDS.

N. B. Strayed away, the 18th instant, a brown and white COW, about 7 years old, has a white belly, and sharp pointed horns. The person that informs where she is will be handsomely rewarded. ¶

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the Subscriber, living in Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, on the Night of the ninth Day of May 1780, a Bay MARE, four Years old this Spring, between 13 and 14 Hands high, trots naturally, black Mane and Tail, the Mane inclining to the near side and had been cut, a long switch Tail, carries low, some white on the hind Feet, shod before, Whoever secures the Thief and Mare, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have the above Reward, and for the Mare only Two Hundred Dollars, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ ADAM GALT.

New-London township, Chester county, May 22, 1780.

WAS broke open, on the night of the 7th instant, the house of the subscriber, and taken from thence the following sums of money, viz. Four Thousand Pounds Continental currency, Nine Pounds in gold and silver; likewise four State lottery tickets, numbers yet unknown, a Captain's commission in the second battalion Chester county militia, inclosed in a striped silk case, drawn and tied with a red ribband, three white stocks, two marked IM, and one marked GW. Whoever will give information of the above property, or any part thereof, sufficient to bring the villain to justice, shall receive the full reward of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS currency, paid by

† JOHN M'KEE.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1780.

WHEREAS the estates of John Parrock, Hudson Burr, John Loosely, Alexander Smith, Abraham Carlisle and Joel Evans, all late of the city of Philadelphia, have, in due course of law, been forfeited and seized to the use of this State.

We, the subscribers, Agents for the said city, do hereby give NOTICE, That the estates of the said John Parrock, Hudson Burr, John Loosely, Alexander Smith, Abraham Carlisle and Joel Evans, within the said city, consisting of the following Messuages, Lots, Rents and Tenements, to wit,

No. 1. A two story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Sassafras-street, between Front and Second-streets, in tenure of John Patterson, shoemaker.

No. 2. A two story brick messuage and lot of ground, adjoining the above, in tenure of George Heyl, taylor.

No. 3. A brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Sassafras-street, between Front-street and Water-street, in tenure of the widow Coppock.

No. 4. A brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Water-street, adjoining the above, in tenure of Allen Cathcart.

No. 5. A lot, wharff and stores, situate on the east side of Water-street and south side of Sassafras street, containing in breadth 71 feet, and extending in depth from Water-street into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; the stores and wharff in tenure of Colonel Lewis Farmer, and part of the lot under rent to Captain Peter Brown, and part under rent to Isaac Cathral.

No. 6. Two yearly rent charges, one of 17l. and one of 10l. Pennsylvania currency, issuing out of two lots, situate on the west side of Water-street and east side of Front-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, in tenure of Sarah Forrest and William Niles.

No. 7. A yearly rent charge of 2l. 14s. Pennsylvania currency, issuing out of a lot on the south side of Sassafras-street, between Front and Second-streets, in tenure of Edward Brooks

No. 9. A three story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Second-street and north side of Sassafras-street, containing in breadth about 16 feet, and in depth about 96 feet, in tenure of Dietrich Metzner.

No. 10. A three story brick messuage and lot, situate on the east side of Second street, adjoining the above, containing in breadth about 16 feet, and in depth about 96 feet, in tenure of Abraham Wilt, jun.

No. 11. A lot of ground, situate on the north side of Sassafras-street, adjoining an alley which divides this from the last mentioned two messuages and lots, containing in breadth about 22 feet, and in depth about 51 feet, in tenure of Peter Paris

No. 12. A lot of ground and wharff, situate on the east side of Water-street and north side of Sassafras-street, containing in breadth about 40 feet, and extending in depth from Water-street into the river Delaware, as far as low water mark, at present under rent to the following persons, for the following sums, viz.

The widow Salisbury,	8l.	Pennsylvania currency.
John Patterson, smith,	10l.	
John Flinton,	7l.	
Cassel and Coshop, for the wharff,	32l.	
	57l.	

No. 13. Two yearly rent charges, one of 9l. and the other of 7l. 10s. issuing out of two lots of ground, situate on the north side of Sassafras-street, between Front and Water streets, in tenure of Robert Black and the widow Salisbury.

No. 14. Two yearly rents issuing out of two lots of ground, on the south side of Sassafras street, between Front and Second-streets, one of 4l. and one of 3l. 5s. Pennsylvania currency, in tenure of Michael Dawson and Nathaniel Brown.

No. 15. Four yearly rent charges, one of 3l. 6s. two of 3l. 10s. each, and one of 3l. 2s. Pennsylvania currency, issuing out of four lots of ground, situate on the south side of Vine and east side of Second-streets, in tenure of George Herger, Adolph Gilman's executors, Frederick Mous and Charles Meredith

No. 16. Two yearly rent charges, one of 4l. and one of 6l. Pennsylvania currency, issuing out of two lots of ground on the east side of Second-Street, between Vine and Sassafras-streets, in tenure of George Peakham, (late of Frederick Rohr, deceased) and Jacob Brown: All late the estate of the said John Parrock, during the term of his natural life.

No. 17. A two story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Fourth-street, between Vine and Sassafras-streets, containing in breadth about 17 feet, and extending in depth about 175 feet to Crown-street. Late the estate of the said Hudson Burr.

No. 18. A two story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, in tenure of Metts and company, subject to 2l. groundrent per annum. Late the estate of the said John Loosely.

No. 19. A frame smith shop, brick kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Third-street and south side of Union-street, in tenure of ——— Adams and company, subject to a groundrent of 8l. 12s. Pennsylvania currency per annum. Late the estate of the said Alexander Smith.

No. 20. A three story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate in the west side of Front-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, containing in breadth about 15 feet, and in depth about 135 feet, subject to a groundrent of 4l. 10s. Pennsylvania currency per annum. Late the estate of the said Abraham Carlisle, deceased.

No. 21. A two story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Stamper's alley, between Second and Third-streets, containing in breadth about 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth about 43 feet 6 inches. Late the estate of the said Joel Evans.

All which will be sold by public vendue, at the Court-House in the said city, on Monday the 26th day of June next. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day, until the whole be sold.

The terms of sale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said fourth part of the purchase money; the remaining three fourth parts thereof to be paid in one month after sale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And, to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-House on the tenth day after sale, to receive the first payment; and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the sale, to receive the last payment; after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

Philadelphia, May 13*th*, 1780.

WHEREAS the Estates of Joseph Galloway, John Roberts, Holton Jones, Joseph Griefwold, Joel Evans, Peter Campbel, Isaac Allen, Christian Hook, John Butcher, Oswald Eve, Christoher Sower, Jonathan Wright, John Wright, Abijah Wright, John Lusburg, Joseph Comely, John Burk, John Robeson, Joshua Knight, Lawrence Fagan, Richard Swanwick, John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, Abraham Pastorious, John Tolley, and William Roden, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of Law forfeited and seized, to the use of this State:

WE the subscribers, Agents for the said county, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the Interests and Estates of the said Joseph Galloway, John Roberts, Holton Jones, Joseph Griefwold, Joel Evans, Peter Campbel, Isaac Allen, Christian Hook, John Butcher, Oswald Eve, Christopher Sower, Jonathan Wright, John Wright, Abijah Wright, John Lusburgh, Joseph Comely, John Burk, John Robeson, Joshua Knight, Lawrence Fagan, Richard Swanwick, John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, Abraham Pastorious, John Tolley, and William Roden, in the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz. No. 1, A Tract of Land on Schuylkill, in the Northern Liberties, containing about 45 acres, with a good house and other valuable improvements thereon; No. 2, A Tract of Land on Hogg Island, being 1-3d part of said Island, containing about 105 acres of banked meadow; No. 3, A Tract of Wood Land in Blockly Township, lying on the two branches of Indian Creek, and Haverford Road, late of Joseph Galloway, Esquire:

No. 1, A Tract of Land in Lower Merion Township, containing 300 acres, with a good dwelling house, two grist mills, one saw mill, and one paper mill, and divers out houses, all in good order; No. 2, A Tract of Land adjoining the above, containing 78 acres, with a house, &c. No. 3, A Tract of Land on Schuylkill, containing 300 acres, adjoining Frederick Bicking's land, with three dwelling houses, a powder mill, an oil mill, and a saw mill thereon, with other improvements, late of John Roberts:

A Lot of Ground in Germantown of about 2 acres, with a handsome dwelling house, store, shop, and other improvements, late of Holton Jones:

A Tract of Land in the Northern Liberties, containing 88 acres, with a brick house and sundry other improvements thereon, late of Joseph Griefwold:

A Tract of Land in Blockley Township, containing about 50 acres, with 2 dwelling houses and other improvements thereon, late of Joel Evans:

A Lot of meadow ground in Passyunk Township, on Greenwich Island, near the mouth of Hollanders creek, containing 3 acres, late of Peter Campbel:

No. 1, A Lot of Land on Hickory Lane, of about 5 acres, with the remains of 2 brick houses thereon; No. 2, A Lot adjoining the above, containing 3 acres, late of Isaac Allen:

A Lot on Germantown Road, about one and a half miles from the city, about 75 feet front, and 180 feet deep, with the remains of a brick kitchen thereon, late of Christian Hook:

A Tract of Land in Blockley Township, containing 56 acres, late of John Butcher:

One Tract of Land in Oxford Township, containing 202 acres, with a good dwelling house, powder mill and other very valuable improvements thereon, late of Oswald Eve:

A Lot of Ground in Germantown, containing 11 acres, 3 quarters and 36 perches, with a dwelling house thereon, late of Christopher Sower:

A Tract of Land in Hatfield Township, containing 100 acres, with a house, barn, meadow, &c. thereon, late of Jonathan Wright:

A Tract of Land containing 50 acres, adjoining the above, with a dwelling house thereon, late of John Wright:

One other Tract adjoining the above, containing 90 acres, with a dwelling house thereon, late of Abijah Wright:

A Tract of Land in the Manor of Moreland, containing 126 acres, with a house, barn, meadow, orchard, &c. late of John Lusburg:

A Tract of Land in the Manor of Moreland, of 100 acres, with a house, barn, &c. thereon, late of Joseph Comely:

One other Tract in the Manor aforesaid, containing 30 acres, late of John Burk:

A Tract of Land in Whitpaine Township, containing about 75 acres, with a good house and many valuable improvements thereon, late of John Robeson:

No 1, A Tract of Land in Abington Township, containing 100 acres; No. 2, A Tract in Abington aforesaid, about 22 acres, lying near the Meeting House, late of Joshua Knight:

A Lot of Ground in Second-street near the Barracks, containing 18 feet front, and 125 feet deep, with a three story brick house thereon, late of Lawrence Fagan:

No. 1, A Tract of Land in New-Providence, containing about 170 acres, with a house thereon; No. 2, one other Tract adjoining the above, containing about 100 acres, late of Richard Swanwick:

A Tract of Land in the Northern Liberties, containing 5 acres, with a brick house thereon, late of John Parrock:

A Lot of Ground on Poplar Lane, containing about 5 acres, late of Samuel Shoemaker:

One moiety of a Lot of Ground in Germantown, containing 39 acres, late of Abraham Pastorious:

One Lot of Ground in Catharine-street, with a two story frame house thereon, late of John Tolley:

One Lot in Catharine-street, 20 feet front, between Front and Second street, late of William Roden.

The Sales of which will begin, at the Court House at Philadelphia, on the twenty-first day of June next, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after Sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the Bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase money: The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after Sale, and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-House on the tenth day after Sale, to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the Sale, to receive the last payment, after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,) Agents for
WIL. M'MULLIN,) P. County.

The SALE *to begin at Ten o'clock.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE. 1780. THE NUMB. 2609.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT *to suspend the operation for a limited time of the several Laws of this Commonwealth, for making the Bills of Credit of the United States a Legal Tender in the payment of debts, equal to gold and silver.*

WHEREAS certain of the Bills of Credit emitted by the Honourable the Congress of the United Colonies or States of America have hitherto been; by the laws of this State, a legal tender in the payment of all debts, dues and contracts, equal to gold and silver: AND WHEREAS the total repeal of the said acts, or the further continuance of the said Bills as a legal tender, equal to gold and silver, might, in the present situation of affairs, be attended with many and great inconveniences: For remedy whereof, and until some mode more suited to the interest and circumstances of the parties concerned be devised,

Be it Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, so much of the several acts of Assembly of this State, as make the said bills of credit a legal tender equal to gold and silver, shall be and they are hereby suspended for and during the space of three months, and from thence until the end of the next sitting of the General Assembly.

Provided always, That this act, nor any thing herein contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to any debt, contract, bargain or agreement, had, made or entered into since the first day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, or to any debt or demand whereupon any distress may be made, or upon which any action or suit shall be commenced in any court of law within this State, or to any Sheriff, Attorney in law or fact, Executor, Guardian, or other person having received money by legal authority in right of another; but that it shall and may be lawful to make payment in all such cases, as might have been done before the passing this act.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the thirty first day of May, One thousand seven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE, *Clerk of the General Assembly.*

In CONGRESS, *January* 15, 1780.

Resolved, That a COURT be established for the trial of all appeals from the Court of Admiralty in these United States in cases of capture, to consist of three Judges, appointed and commissioned by Congress, either two of whom, in the absence of the other, to hold the said Court for the dispatch of business:

That the said Court appoint their own Register: That the trials therein be according to the usage of nations, and not by jury:

That the said Judges hold their first sessions as soon as may be at Philadelphia, and afterwards at such times and places as they shall judge most conducive to the public good, so that they do not at any time sit farther eastward than Hartford in Connecticut, or southward than Williamsburgh in Virginia.

MAY 24th.

Resolved, That the stile of the Court of Appeals appointed by Congress, be "The Court of Appeals in cases of Capture".

Resolved, That the Judges and Register of the said Court shall respectively take an oath of office before they enter upon the duties of the same:

That the oath of the Judges be in the words following: "You do swear or affirm, that you will well, faithfully and impartially execute the office of one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals in cases of capture, according to the best of your skill and judgment. So help you God."

That the oath of the Register of the said Court shall be in the words following: "You do swear or affirm, that you will well and faithfully execute the office of Register of the Court of Appeals in cases of capture, according to the best of your skill and judgment. So help you God."

That the Judges of the said Court shall be qualified in the manner aforesaid before the President of Congress, and certificates thereof lodged in the office of the Secretary of Congress; and that the Register shall be qualified before the said Judges, and certificate thereof lodged in the said Court of Appeals.

Resolved, That appeals from the Courts of Admiralty in the respective States be as heretofore demanded within five days after definitive sentence; and in future such appeals be lodged with the Register of the Court of Appeals in cases of capture within forty days thereafter, provided the party appealing shall give security to prosecute such appeal to effect.

Resolved, That all matters respecting appeals in cases of capture now depending before Congress or the Commissioners of Appeals, consisting of members of Congress, be referred to the newly erected Court of Appeals, to be there adjudged and determined according to law; and that all papers touching appeals in cases of capture, lodged in the office of the Secretary of Congress, be delivered to and lodged with the Register of the Court of Appeals.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Congress have elected the Hon. WILLIAM PACA, Esq; the Hon. TITUS HOSMER, Esq; and the Hon. CYRUS GRIFFIN, Esq; Judges of the above Court.

THE great Detriment done to the Army of the United States, by deserters serving on board private ships of war, having induced His Excellency the President, and the Executive Council, to declare by their Resolve of April 28th last, that the shares due to such deserters be stopped in the hands of the Agent. All persons are cautioned not to purchase shares, and Agents not to deliver part of prize goods before condemnation and issue thereof by the Marshal, as no sale made by, or delivery to deserters will be allowed.

Every person discovering to the subscriber the names of deserters from the American army, serving on board private vessels of war, or otherwise, shall for every such deserter discovered, with the name by which he entered, receive a reward of Fifty Dollars.

LEWIS NICHOLA, Agent for the State.

To be SOLD,

A HEALTHY and good looking NEGROE MAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, and has been bred a Farmer. Any person inclining to purchase, may enquire of the Printers hereof.

One GUINEA Reward.

WAS lost in this City, a Gold LOCKET, set with garnets on one side, on the other the cypher CNG in hair. Whoever has found the same and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, shall be paid the above reward. All Goldsmiths and others, to whom it may be offered for sale, are desired to stop it.

June 6, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on Friday evening last, from the Falls of Schuylkill, a strawberry roan MARE, about 15 hands high, paces and trots, 7 or 8 years old; had on a large quilted saddle, with a green cloth, and a snaffle bridle. Whoever secures said mare and thief shall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the mare, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN VANDEREN. ¶

Philadelphia, June 7, 1780.

ALL Persons who have any just demands on the subscriber, are desired to call or send in their accounts for settlement, within Thirty Days from the above date; and those that are in any wise indebted to him, are likewise desired to pay the same to him within Thirty Days, as he intends to move to his native country, Wirtemberg, as soon as possible. JACOB SULGER, Baker in ¶ Race-street, Philadelphia.

THIS is to notify the Owners of Repaupo Meadows, lying in the county of Gloucester, in West New-Jersey, to meet the Managers on the first day of July next, at the house of William Eldridge, inn-keeper in Greenwich township, in said county, to agree upon a sum of money to be assessed and levied to support the banks and water-works, agreeable to the act of Assembly. By order of the Managers, ¶ THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

TAKEN up by John Edies, in Frankfort, last February, a bay MARE, about 12 years old, branded I. H. on the near shoulder; she is now in the hands of the Overseers of the Poor of Oxford township, Philadelphia county. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her expences in three weeks from this date, by NATHAN WHITMAN,

June 6, 1780. ¶ JACOB SIBLAY.

Baltimore, May 30, 1780.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, about nine miles from this town, a mulatto fellow named JOE. He is very likely and stout made, 25 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a scar on one of his wrists, and walks very erect.---Had on and took with him, a white cloth surtout coat, an old blue regimental coat, faced with red, and the sleeves, from the elbows, mended with white cloth, white cloth waistcoat, a striped waistcoat, lined with blue linsey woolsey, a pair of linen corded breeches, one pair of linen and one pair of blue worsted overalls, one pair of tow linen trowsers, three shirts, a black stock, a pair of blue ribbed worsted stockings, a new wool hat, with a brass button to it, and a pair of French leather shoes, with brass buckles. He has much the appearance of having been in the army, where he was some time a waggoner. He is very plausible in speech, and will probably attempt to pass as a free man, by the name of JOSEPH HANSON. It is likely he may attempt to pass towards Bush-Town, near where his mother lives.---Whoever takes up the said runaway, and secures or brings him to my plantation, WILLIAM ANDREW, overseer, or to me in this town, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges. MATTHEW RIDLEY.

Edgmont township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 31.

ABOUT the middle of January last, at the time of the great snow, as the Virginia troops marched from Chester to Downingtown, myself and neighbours being by the road, a young man came along leading a large dark brown HORSE, without brand or ear mark, which he turned out to die without giving him in charge with any one, and as the subscriber hath saved the horse alive so far unexpectedly, and he appears to be valuable, the owner is desired to prove his property, pay the cost, and take the horse away. ¶ MORDECAI MASSEY.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

Gwined township, Philadelphia county, May 31.

WAS Stolen, on the night of the 24th of April last, out of the stable of the subscriber, A black MARE, about 14 hands high, about 7 years old, high courage, and carries lofty, she turns her fore feet remarkably out, trots and paces. Whoever takes up said mare and thief shall have the above reward, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare only, besides reasonable charges, paid by † JACOB SMITH.

DESERTED from Berks county, Pennsylvania, the 17th of April, 1780, A certain JAMES PARKER, an enlisted Waggoner in the park of Artillery for one year, born in Ireland, a taylor by trade, about 48 years of age, wore a white felt hat, brown coat, with white metal buttons, and trowsers; much addicted to liquor. Also a certain MICHAEL SELLSAR, on the 16th of May, of Dutch extraction, born in Pennsylvania, talks broken English, about 5 feet 7 inches high. Whoever apprehends said deserters, and confines them in any goal, so as they may be sent to camp, or to Reading, shall receive the Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by me, or the Waggon-Master General.

ALEXANDER TURNER, D. W. M. G.

Millcreek hundred, Newcastle county, Delaware State, May 30, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the night of the 21st of this month, A dark bay HORSE, 15 hands high, 7 years old this grass, shod before, is a little hip-shot in his near hip, a small star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose. Supposed to be stole by a stranger, his name unknown, wears a blue coat, red jacket, and cloth coloured leggings, half up his thigh; is about 6 feet high, a stout made fellow, swarthy complexion, black hair, inclining to curl, marked with the small-pox. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may have his horse again and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horse only, paid by † WILLIAM GRAHAM.

May 29, 1780.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, in the borough of Chester, about ten days ago, A small bay HORSE, about 12½ hands high, shod all round, both paces and trots, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ EDWARD VERNON.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Leatherman, late of Lower Merion, deceased, are requested to come and make payment; and those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, within five weeks from this date, in order for settlement.

May 25, 1780. FRANCIS LEATHERMAN,) ¶ ANTHONY LEVERING,) Executors.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lower Merrion, the 18th instant, A Sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a bald face, two white hind feet, shod before, branded on the near buttock CH, supposed to be 7 or 8 years old, trots and canters well. The owner is desired to come, and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. * WILLIAM WARD.

May 20, 1780.

Bucks county, May 22, 1780.

WHEREAS the estates of Joseph Galloway, Gilbert Hicks, Thomas West, and Peter Perlee, late of the county of Bucks, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State; The subscriber, Agent for the said county, hereby gives NOTICE, that the interests and estates of the said Joseph Galloway, Gilbert Hicks, Thomas West, and Peter Perlee, in the following tracts of land, viz.

A LOT of near an acre of land, with a large good stone dwelling-house thereon, conveniently situate for a tavern, at the Four Lane-Ends, in Middletown township, late Gilbert Hicks's, Esquire

A TRACT, containing 170 acres, situate in Warwick township, with improvements thereon, late Thomas West's.

A TRACT, situate in Durham township, containing about 150 acres, with improvements, late Peter Perlee's.

A TRACT, situate in Durham aforesaid, containing 168 acres, with improvements, and is Lot No. 8 of Durham Tract, late Joseph Galloway's, Esquire; also will be sold, Joseph Galloway's right, title and interest to the Stamping-works and Cinder-heap in Durham.

The sales will be held at the Court-House in Newtown, on Wednesday, the 28th day of June next.

The terms of sale will be according to law, to wit, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises to revert again to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth part of the purchase money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month after sale; and on a Certificate being produced from the Agent of full payment of the purchase money, a Deed will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agent will attend on the 10th day after sale to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after sale to receive the last payment, after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

* GEORGE WALL, Agent B. county.

THE CRISIS, No. IX.

HAD America purſued her advantages with half the ſpirit ſhe reſiſted her misfortunes, ſhe would, before now, have been a conquering and a peaceful people; but falled in the lap of ſoft tranquility, ſhe reſted on her hopes, and adverſity only has convulſed her into action. Whether ſubtility or ſincerity, at the cloſe of the laſt year, induced the enemy to an appearance for peace, is a point not material to know; it is ſufficient that we ſee the effects it has had on our politics, and that we ſternly riſe to reſent the deluſion.

The war, on the part of America, has been a war of natural feelings. Brave in diſtreſs; ſerene in conqueſt; drowſy when at reſt; and in every ſituation generouſly diſpoſed to peace. A dangerous calm, and the moſt heightened zeal, have, as circumſtances varied, ſucceeded each other. Every paſſion, but that of deſpair, has been called to a tour of duty; and ſo miſtaken has been the enemy of our abilities and diſpoſition, that when ſhe ſuppoſed us conquered, we roſe the conquerors. The extenſiveneſs of the United States, and the variety of their reſources; the univerſality of their cauſe, the quick operation of their feelings, and the ſimilarity of their ſentiments, have, in every trying ſituation, produced *a ſomething*, which, favoured by Providence, and purſued with ardour, has accompliſhed in an inſtant the buſineſs of a campaign. We have never deliberately ſought victory, but ſnatched it; and bravely undone in an hour, the plotted operations of a ſeaſon.

The reported fate of Charleſtown, like the misfortunes of ſeventy-ſix, has at laſt called forth a ſpirit, and kindled up a flame, which perhaps no other event could have produced. If the enemy has circulated a falſehood, they have unwiſely aggravated us into life, and if they have told us a truth, they have unintentionally done us a ſervice. We were returning with folded arms from the fatigues of war, and thinking and ſitting leiſurely down to enjoy repoſe. The dependence that has been put upon Charleſtown threw a drowſineſs over America. We looked on the buſineſs done---the conflict over---the matter ſettled---or that all which remained unfiniſhed would follow of itſelf. In this ſtate of dangerous relax, expoſed to the poiſonous infuſions of the enemy, and having no common danger to attract our attention, we were extinguiſhing by ſtages the ardour we began with, and ſurrendering by peacemeals the virtue that defended us.

Afflicting as the loſs of Charleſtown may be, yet if it univerſally rouſe us from the ſlumber of a twelve months paſt, and renew in us the ſpirit of former days, it will produce an advantage more important than its loſs. America ever *is* what ſhe *thinks* herſelf to be. Governed by ſentiment, and acting her own mind, ſhe becomes as ſhe pleaſes the victor or the victim.

It is not the conqueſt of towns, nor the accidental capture of garriſons, that can reduce a country ſo extenſive as this. The ſufferings of one part can ever be relieved by the exertions of another, and there is no ſituation the enemy can be in, that does not afford to us the ſame advantages ſhe ſeeks herſelf. By dividing her force, ſhe leaves every poſt attackable. It is a mode of war that carries with it a confeſſion of weakneſs, and goes on the principle of diſtreſs, rather than conqueſt.

The decline of the enemy is viſible not only in their operations, but in their plans; Charleſtown originally made but a ſecondary object in their ſyſtem of attack, and it is now become their principal one, becauſe they have not been able to ſucceed elſewhere. It would have carried a cowardly appearance in Europe had they formed their grand expedition in ſeventy-ſix, againſt a part of the Continent where there was no army, or not a ſufficient one to oppoſe them; but failing year after year in their attempts here, and to the eaſtward and northward, they deſerted their firſt capital deſign, and prudently contenting themſelves with what they can get, give a flouriſh of honor to conceal diſgrace.

But this piece meal work is not conquering the Continent. It is diſcredit in them to attempt it, and in us to ſuffer it. It is now full time to put an end to a war of aggravations, which, on one ſide, has no poſſible object, and on the other, has every inducement which honor, intereſt, ſafety and happineſs, can inſpire. If we ſuffer them much longer to remain among us, we ſhall become as bad as themſelves. An aſſociation of vices will reduce us more than the ſword. A nation hardened in the practice of iniquity knows better how to profit by it, than a young country newly corrupted. We are not a match for them in the line of advantageous guilt, nor they to us on the principles we bravely ſet out with. Our firſt days were our days of honor. They have marked the character of America whereever the ſtory of her wars are told; and convinced of this, we have nothing to do, but wiſely and unitedly to tread the well known track.

The progreſs of a war is often as ruinous to individuals, as the iſſue of it is to a nation; and it is not only neceſſary that our force be ſuch, that we be conquerors in the end, but that by timely exertions we be ſecure in the interim. The preſent campaign will afford an opportunity which has never preſented itſelf before, and the preparations for it are equally neceſſary, whether Charleſtown ſtand or fall. Suppoſe the firſt, it is in that caſe only a failure of the enemy, not a defeat. All the conqueſt a beſieged town can hope for is, not to be conquered; and compelling an enemy to raiſe the ſiege, is to the beſieged a victory. But there muſt be a probability amounting almoſt to certainty, that would juſtify a garriſon marching out to attack a retreat. Therefore ſhould Charleſtown not be taken, and the enemy abandon the ſiege, every other part of the Continent ſhould prepare to meet them; and on the contrary, ſhould it be taken, the ſame preparations are neceſſary, to balance the loſs, and put ourſelves in a condition to co-operate with our allies, immediately on their arrival.

We are not now fighting our battles alone, as we were in ſeventy-ſix. England, from a malicious diſpoſition to America, has not only not declared war againſt France and Spain, but, the better to proſecute her paſſions here, has afforded thoſe powers no military object, and avoids them, to diſtreſs us. She will ſuffer her Weſt-India Iſlands to be overrun by France, and her ſouthern ſettlements taken by Spain, rather than quit the object that gratifies revenge. This conduct, on the part of Britain, has pointed out the propriety of France ſending a naval and land force to co-operate with America on the ſpot. Their arrival cannot be very diſtant, nor the ravages of the enemy long. In the mean time the part neceſſary to us needs no illuſtration. The recruiting the army, and procuring the ſupplies, are the two things needful, and a capture of either of the enemy's diviſions will reſtore to America peace and plenty.

At a Criſis, big, like the preſent, with expectation and events, the whole country is called to unanimity and exertion. Not an ability ought now to ſleep, that can produce but a mite to the general good, nor even a whiſper ſuffered to paſs that militates againſt it. The neceſſity of the caſe, and the importance of the conſequences, admit no delay from a friend, no apology from an enemy. To ſpare now, would be the height of extravagance, and to conſult preſent eaſe, would ſacrifice it, perhaps for ever.

America, rich in patriotiſm and produce, can want neither men nor ſupplies, when a ſerious neceſſity calls them forth. The ſlow operation of taxes, owing to the extenſiveneſs of collection, and their depreciated value before they arrived in the treaſury, have, in many inſtances, thrown a burthen upon Government, which has been artfully interpreted by the enemy into a general decline throughout the country. Yet this, inconvenient as it may at firſt appear, is not only remediable, but may be turned to an immediate advantage; for it makes no real difference, whether a certain number of men, or company of militia (and in this country every may is a militia man) are directed by law to ſend a recruit at their own expence, or whether a tax is laid on them for that purpoſe, and the men hired by government afterwards. The firſt, if there is any difference, is both cheapeſt and beſt, becauſe it ſaves the expence which would attend collecting it as a tax, and brings the man ſooner into the field than the modes of recruiting formerly uſed: And on this principle, a law has been paſſed in this State for recruiting two men from each company of militia, which will add upwards of a thouſand to the force of the country.

But the flame, which has broke forth in this City ſince the report from New-York of the loſs of Charleſtown, not only does honour to the place, but, like the blaze of ſeventy-ſix, will kindle into action the ſcattered ſparks throughout America.—The valour of a country may be learned by the bravery of its ſoldiery, and the general caſt of its inhabitants, but confidence of ſucceſs beſt diſcovered by the active meaſures purſued by men of property; and when the ſpirit of enterprize becomes ſo univerſal, as to act at once on all ranks of men, a war may then, and not till then, be ſtiled truly popular.

In ſeventy-ſix the ardour of the enterpriſing part was conſiderably checked by the real revolt of ſome, and the coolneſs of others. But in the preſent caſe there is a firmneſs in the ſubſtance and property of the country to the public cauſe. An Aſſociation has been entered into by the merchants, tradeſmen and principal inhabitants of the city, to receive and ſupport the new State money at the value of gold and ſilver; a meaſure, which, while it does them honour, will likewiſe contribute to their intereſt, by rendering the operations of the campaign convenient and effectual.

Neither has the ſpirit of exertion ſtopt here. A voluntary ſubſcription is likewiſe began to raiſe a fund of hard money, to be given as bounties to fill up the full quota of the Pennſylvania line. It has been the remark of the enemy, that every thing in America has been done by the force of government; but when ſhe ſees the individuals throwing in their voluntary aids, and facilitating the public meaſures in concert with the eſtabliſhed powers of the country, it will convince her that the cauſe of America ſtands not on the will of a few, but on the broad foundation of property and popularity.

Thus aided, and thus ſupported, diſaffection will decline, and the withered head of tyranny expire in America. The ravages of the enemy will be ſhort and limited, and like all their former ones will produce a victory over themſelves.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1780.

At the time of writing this number of the Criſis, the loſs of Charleſtown, though believed by ſome, was more confidently diſbelieved by others. But there ought to be no longer a doubt on the matter. Charleſtown is gone, and I believe for the want of a ſufficient ſupply of proviſions. The man that does not now feel for the honor of the beſt and nobleſt cauſe that ever a country engaged in, and exert himſelf accordingly, is no longer worthy a peaceable reſidence among a people determined to be free.

C. S.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 14.*

Extract of a letter from Morriſtown, June 9.

"The day before yeſterday the enemy came out from New-York, via Staten-Iſland, and landed at Elizabeth-Town, about 5000—Our army all moved to meet them: The militia turned out with ſpirit—ſkirmiſhing in abundance; one militia Captain with 4 men took 16 Britiſh. It is ſaid the enemy intended for this town:---They have been between Connecticut Farms and Springfield, and burnt every houſe in the former except one:---They have been drove back to Elizabeth-Town Point, where they lie behind our old entrenchments:---Our army is at the Short Hills, on this ſide Springfield. The militia are near the enemy, and keep a conſtant popping at them---I believe New-York is very bare of troops. The tories were ſo ſure of the enemy's ſucceeding, that they ſent word to their friends at Elizabeth-Town, that they ſhould pay them a viſit the day after the enemy came over: They are baulked---The affair is not ſettled yet. Mr. Ludwig, of your city, and Baker General of the army, was in the action, and took a priſoner."

Extract of a letter from an intelligent Gentleman in the neighbourhood of Morriſtown, dated June 9, 1780.

"Although extremely fatigued, I catch a moment to inform you that I have juſt returned from Elizabeth-Town, where I have been reconnoitring the enemy's ſituation and ſtrength.

"To give you any tolerable idea of their ravages and cruelty is beyond my deſcriptive abilities.---They came out in force on Tueſday night and Wedneſday morning, and landed in Elizabeth before day. Moſt obſervers differ in the account of their numbers; from my own obſervation, I ſuppoſe them about 5000, with 17 pieces of artillery, and every preparative for a lengthy march.

"They advanced to Connecticut Farms, about five miles diſtance, very early in the morning of Wedneſday; and altho' they obſerved great diſcipline and decorum in Elizabeth Town, yet at the farms, every ſtep was marked with wanton cruelty and cauſeleſs devaſtation.---They ſet fire to and entirely deſtroyed the Preſbyterian church, and 14 dwelling houſes and barns, ſo that there are (I think) but two dwelling houſes remaining in that fertile ſettlement. But alas, Sir, this is only one part of the horrid ſcene!

"In this neighbourhood lived the Rev. Mr. James Caldwell, whoſe zeal and activity in the cauſe of his country had rendered him an object worthy of the enemy's keeneſt reſentment.

"His vigilance and attention had always evaded every attempt to injure him, and therefore it was now determined to wound him in an unguarded part: Following the abſurd principles of too many of our incautious countrymen, he left his wife and family at home, truſting to the politeneſs and humanity of the enemy towards an amiable woman, and a number of helpleſs and innocent children, tho' he did not think it prudent to truſt them with his own ſafety: He had been warned of their utmoſt hatred to him, and therefore diſſuaded from leaving his family in their power; but alas, his confidence in their benevolence towards the helpleſs has been his deſtruction. Soon after their poſſeſſing themſelves of the neighbourhood, a ſoldier came to the houſe, and putting his gun to the window of the room where this worthy woman was ſitting (with her children, and a maid with an infant in her arms, along ſide of her) he ſhot her through the lungs dead on the ſpot: Soon after an officer with two Heſſians came in and ordered a hole dug, and her body thrown in, and the houſe to be ſet on fire.

"At the earneſt requeſt of an officer of the new levies, and with ſome difficulty, the body was ſuffered to be carried to a ſmall houſe in the neighbourhood, and Mr. Caldwell's dwelling houſe immediately ſet on fire, and every thing belonging to him conſumed together. The only comfort ariſing to this afflicted family is, that the wretch who ſerved as the executioner of this murdered lady (who from her excellent character deſerved a better fate) did his buſineſs ſo effectually, that ſhe loſt her life without diſtreſs or pain. Thus it is, that even the tender mercies of the wicked are cruelty. This melancholy affair, with their cruel burnings, has raiſed the reſentment of the whole country to the higheſt pitch, they are ready almoſt to ſwear an everlaſting enmity to the very name of a Briton. So far is this cruelty and devaſtation terrifying to ſubmiſſion, that it rouſes the moſt timid to feats of deſperate heroiſm.

"A moſt worthy man, who has for more than four years paſt devoted himſelf to the ſervice of his country, is thus left with nine ſmall children, deſtitute of even a ſhift of cloaths to comfort them. Many of the inhabitants are in a ſimilar ſituation; ſome widows, ſome aged, ſome infirm.

"So many have ſuffered and are daily ſuffering among us, that it is impoſſible any thing conſiderable can be done for them here, more than to provide for their preſent neceſſities. Shall I beg in behalf of theſe worthy, tho' unfortunate fellow citizens, ſuffering in the common cauſe, that you will exert yourſelf among your acquaintance to afford them ſome relief. The difficulty of obtaining linen, cloaths, &c. &c. is inſurmountable among us. A ſmall pittance ſaved from your luxuries will rejoice the hearts of our deſponding brethren, and engage others to ſtep forth with firmneſs to oppoſe the foes of America and mankind.

"It wounds the heart of the brave and venturous citizen, to behold the piteous, heart-rending ſufferings of the widows, children and dependants, of thoſe who have nobly fought the battles of our country, and bled in her righteous cauſe, while thoſe who fly from the appearances of danger are rioting in the ſpoils of thoſe, who bear the heat and burden of the day.

"I know your generous heart will bear a part with the afflictions of every ſufferer in ſo glorious a cauſe, and your benevolent hands will be ready to exert themſelves, to obtain the relief that may be in your power.

"But to return, the enemy, being oppoſed by a regiment of Col. Dayton's and ſuch militia as could be ſuddenly collected, made a ſlow advance, till they came to a bridge at the entrance of Springfield, where the militia had an old iron 4 pound field piece, which they uſed to ſuch purpoſe, that the enemy were drove back for ſome conſiderable diſtance. Being thus encouraged, Col. Dayton's regiment, and the militia together, preſſed upon them, and killed and wounded many of them; the general eſtimate is about 100. As our people were reinforced they gained firmneſs, and at night the enemy had ſecured no farther than Connecticut Farms. In the night, having received an expreſs from Gen. Clinton in South-Carolina, they immediately began a retreat, and by 10 o'clock on Thurſday they had gained Elizabeth-Town-Point, from whence they ſent off all their waggons, a part of their artillery, and ſome of their cavalry. Previous to this Lord Stirling, with General Hand's brigade and the militia, was detached cloſe on their rear, and between Elizabeth-Town and the Point had a very ſevere ſkirmiſh---ſome loſs on both ſides. Never did troops behave better than ours. The militia behaved beyond any thing that could have been expected. The Continental officers gave them the greateſt credit. It is ſaid the enemy had been perſuaded, that after the taking of Charleſtown the militia would all ſubmit, and the Continental troops would deſert. It ſeems as if the militia had known theſe ſuggeſtions. Never did they ſo univerſally turn out on ſuch ſhort notice, and never with better ſpirits. I left this morning, at leaſt, 2000 of them below the mountains, and more flocking down continually: Col. Dayton deſerves the greateſt credit, as does all his officers, who behaved unexceptionably.

"The enemy were all day yeſterday manœuvering to bring on a general engagement, and General Waſhington trying to draw them from their ſtrong poſſeſſion on the Point, where it was impoſſible to attack them to advantage. Both have failed, and General Waſhington hath drawn back the main body of the army above Springfield to refreſh them, as they were exceedingly fatigued with two days and two nights lying on their arms. Every thing has been carried on with great propriety, and we are in hopes their gentry will be obliged to retire, notwithſtanding their ſanguine expectations. Gen. Knyphauſen, it is ſaid, brought over his carriage, expecting to have conſiderable uſe for it. There is a brigade left to watch their motions at Elizabeth-Town, with a number of the militia. They are in ſuch force, that I am clear of opinion they intend to penetrate the country, and from ſome hints that have dropped, they have Pennſylvania in their eye, if they can beat General Waſhington.

"I would give you many more particulars, but I am wearied beyond meaſure with the fatigue of three days ride, and no reſt at night, and I write in pain.

"*P. S.* I forgot to mention a circumſtance relative to Mrs. Caldwell's death, that is very ſtriking. Some of the ſoldiers attacked a young lady about three miles from Mr. Caldwell's houſe, and one of them preſenting a fixed bayonet to her breaſt, ſwore he would kill her, for that ſhe was the wife of Mr. Caldwell. He was with difficulty prevented from putting his threats into execution by a young officer who knew the lady, and ſwore to him that ſhe was not the wife of Mr. Caldwell or any other perſon. This was previous to her murder. And on their retreat from Connecticut Farms, a ſoldier bragged at Elizabeth-Town that he had ſhot this unhappy lady."

Sunday arrived here the prize brig Sally, Capt. Foſter, bound from London for New-York, laden with flour and

brandy, taken by the Fair American, Capt. Decatur, of this port.

In conſequence of the late advices from Camp, four claſſes of the Militia of this city and diſtricts, of the counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter and Bucks, four companies of artillery, and the troop of Light Horſe, have orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march on the ſhorteſt notice, to join the army under his Excellency General Waſhington.

From Rivington's New-York Royal Gazette Extraordinary, dated June 8, 1780.

On Tueſday laſt arrived Major Crofby, Aide de Camp to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. expreſs with diſpatches, containing further particulars of the ſurrender of Charleſtown, the capital of South-Carolina, with the Articles of Capitulation, &c. &c.

COPIES of LETTERS and ARTICLES of CAPITULATION, April 10,------May 11, 1780.

[*For Letters* No. I. and II. *ſee our Gazette of the 24th ult.*]

No. III.

SIR, Charleſtown, April 21, 1780.

I AM willing to enter into the conſideration of terms of capitulation---if ſuch can be obtained as are honourable for the army, and ſafe for the inhabitants. I have to propoſe a ceſſation of hoſtilities for ſix hours, for the purpoſe of digeſting ſuch articles.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,
(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. IV.

SIR, Camp before Charleſtown, April 21, 1780.

ADMIRAL Arbuthnot, who commands the fleet, ſhould have been addreſſed jointly with me upon this occaſion.

As I wiſh to communicate with him, and as I give my conſent to a ceſſation of hoſtilities for ſix hours, I deſire an Aide de Camp may paſs to the ſhips with a letter, and my requeſt that the battery on James Iſland may deſiſt firing.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Major-General Lincoln.

No. V.

Articles of Capitulation propoſed by Major-General Lincoln.

Art. I. That all acts of hoſtility and works ſhall ceaſe between the naval and land forces of Great Britain and America, in this ſtate, until the articles of capitulation ſhall be agreed on, ſigned and executed, or collectively rejected.

Art. II. That the town, forts, and fortifications belonging to them, ſhall be ſurrendered to the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces ſuch as they now ſtand.

Art. III. That the ſeveral troops garriſoning the town and forts, including the French and American ſailors, the French invalids, the North-Carolina and South-Carolina militia, and ſuch of the Charleſtown militia as may chooſe to leave this place, ſhall have thirty-ſix hours to withdraw to Lampriere's after the capitulation has been accepted and ſigned on both ſides---and that thoſe troops ſhall retire with the uſual honours of war, and carry off during that time their arms, field artillery, ammunition, baggage, and ſuch of their ſtores as they may be able to tranſport.

Art. IV. That after the expiration of the thirty-ſix hours mentioned in the preceding article, the Britiſh troops before the town ſhall take poſſeſſion of it, and thoſe now at Wappetaw ſhall proceed to Fort Moultrie.

Art. V. That the American army, thus collected at Lampriere's, ſhall have ten days, from the expiration of the thirty-ſix hours before-mentioned, to march wherever General Lincoln may think proper to the eaſtward of Cooper River, without any movement being made by the Britiſh troops, or part of them out of the town, or Fort Moultrie.

Art. VI. That the ſick and wounded of the American and French hoſpitals, with their medicines, ſtores, the ſurgeons, and Director-General, ſhall remain in the town, and be ſupplied with the neceſſaries requiſite, until proviſion can be made for their removal, which will be as ſpeedily as poſſible.

Art. VII. That no ſoldier ſhall be encouraged to deſert, or permitted to enliſt on either ſide.

Art. VIII. That the French Conſul, his houſe, papers, and other moveable property, ſhall be protected and untouched, and a proper time granted him for retiring to any place that may afterwards be agreed upon between him and the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces.

Art. IX. That the Continental ſhips of war, Providence, Boſton, and Ranger, now in this harbour, with the French ſhip of war the Adventure, ſhall have liberty to proceed to ſea, with the neceſſary ſtores on board, and go unmoleſted, the three former to Philadelphia, and the latter to Cape Francois, with the French invalids mentioned in Article III.

Art. X. The Citizens ſhall be protected in their perſons and properties.

Art. XI. That twelve months be allowed ſuch as do not chuſe to continue under the Britiſh government, to diſpoſe of their effects, real and perſonal, in the State, without any moleſtation whatever, or to remove ſuch part thereof as they chuſe, as well as themſelves and families, and that during that time, they or any of them may have it at their option to reſide occaſionally in town or country.

Art. XII. That the ſame protection to their perſons and properties, and the ſame time for the removal of their effects, be given to the ſubjects of France and Spain, reſiding amongſt us, as are required for the citizens in the preceding articles.

Dated at Charleſtown, April 21, 1780.
(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

No. VI.

Sir Henry Clinton and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot to Major General Lincoln.

Camp before Charleſtown, April 21, 1780.
Eight o'Clock at Night.

SIR,

WE have in anſwer to your third article (for we cannot proceed further) to refer you to our former offer, as terms which, although you cannot claim, we yet conſent to grant.

Theſe, however, muſt be accepted immediately, and reſponſible hoſtages of the rank of field officers muſt be ſent us as ſecurities that the cuſtoms of war on theſe occaſions are ſtrictly adhered to, that no perſon of the garriſon or inhabitant be permitted to go out, nothing be removed or deſtroyed, and no ſhip or veſſel paſs from the town.

All dependent poſts are to be included in the ſurrender, and the hoſtages to be anſwerable for theſe as for the town.

Your anſwer is expected at Ten o'Clock, at which hour hoſtilities will commence again, unleſs our offers are cloſed with.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.
Major General Lincoln. MT. ARBUTHNOT.

No. VII.

SIR, Camp before Charleſtown, May 8, 1780.

CIRCUMSTANCED as I now am with reſpect to the place inveſted, humanity only can induce me to lay within your reach the terms I had determined ſhould not again be proffered.

The fall of Fort Sullivan, the deſtruction (on the 6th inſtant) of what remained of your cavalry, the critical period to which our approaches againſt the town have brought us, mark this as the term of your hopes of ſuccour, (could you ever have framed any) and as an hour, beyond which reſiſtance is temerity.

By this laſt ſummons therefore, I throw to your charge whatever vindictive ſeverity exaſperated ſoldiers may inflict on the unhappy people, whom you devote by perſevering in a fruitleſs defence.

I ſhall expect your anſwer until eight o'clock, when hoſtilities will commence again, unleſs the town be ſurrendered; &c. &c.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Major General Lincoln.

No. VIII.

SIR, Charleſtown, May 8, 1780.

YOUR letter to me of this date is now under conſideration---there are ſo many different intereſts to be conſulted, that I have to propoſe that hoſtilities do not again commence till twelve.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. IX.

SIR, May 8, 1780.

I Conſent that hoſtilities ſhall not again commence before the hour of twelve, as you deſire.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.
(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Major General Lincoln.

No. X.

SIR, May 8, 1780.

AS more time has been expended in conſulting the different intereſts than I ſuppoſed there would be, I have to requeſt that the truce may be continued until Four o'Clock.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION propoſed by Major General LINCOLN.

Art. I. THAT all acts of hoſtility and work, ſhall ceaſe between the beſiegers and beſieged, until the articles of capitulation ſhall be agreed on, ſigned, and executed, or collectively rejected.

Art. II. The town and fortifications ſhall be ſurrendered to the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces, ſuch as they now ſtand.

Art. III. The continental troops and ſailors, with their baggage, ſhall be conducted to a place to be agreed on, where they will remain priſoners of war, until exchanged---While priſoners, they ſhall be ſupplied with good and wholeſome proviſions, in ſuch quantity as is ſerved out to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty.

Art. IV. The militia now in garriſon ſhall be permitted to return to their reſpective homes, and be ſecured in their perſons and property.

Art. V. The ſick and wounded ſhall be continued under the care of their own ſurgeons, and be ſupplied with medicines, and ſuch neceſſaries as are allowed to the Britiſh hoſpitals.

Art. VI. The officers of the army and navy ſhall keep their horſes, ſwords, piſtols and baggage, which ſhall not be ſearched, and retain their ſervants.

Art. VII. The garriſon ſhall, at an hour appointed, march out with ſhouldered arms, drums beating and colours flying, to a place to be agreed on, where they will pile their arms.

Art. VIII. That the French Conſul, his houſe, papers, and other moveable property, ſhall be protected and untouched, and a proper time granted to him for retiring to any place that may afterwards be agreed upon between him and the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces.

Art. IX. That the citizens ſhall be protected in their perſons and properties.

Art. X. That twelve months time be allowed to all ſuch as do not chooſe to continue under the Britiſh government, to diſpoſe of their effects real and perſonal in the ſtate, without any moleſtation whatever, or to remove ſuch part thereof as they chooſe, as well as themſelves and families; and that, during that time, they, or any of them, may have it at their option to reſide occaſionally in town or country.

Art. XI. That the ſame protection to their perſons and properties, and the ſame time for the removal of their effects, be given to the ſubjects of France and Spain, as are required for the citizens in the preceding articles.

Art. XII. That a veſſel be permitted to go to Philadelphia with the General's diſpatches, which are not to be opened.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

Charleſtown, May 8, 1780.

No. XII.

SIR, May 8, Half after Five.

AS I wiſh to communicate with the Admiral upon the ſubject of your laſt letter, I have to deſire that an Aide de Camp may be permitted to paſs to the fleet for that purpoſe.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) H. CLINTON.

No. XIII.

SIR, May 8, Six o'Clock, P. M.

IN order to give the articles of capitulation which you have propoſed a due conſideration, I propoſe that the ceſſation of hoſtilities ſhall continue until to-morrow morning at 8 o'Clock, and that in the mean time every thing ſhall continue in its preſent ſituation. If you accede to this, you will pleaſe to give me immediate information of it.

I am Sir, &c.
(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Major General Lincoln.

No. XIV.

SIR, May 8, 1780.

I Accede to your propoſal, that hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe until to-morrow morning eight o'clock, and that in the mean time all works ſhall continue in their preſent ſtate.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. XV.

SIR, May 8, Eight o'Clock, P. M.

YOUR anſwer to my letter propoſing the continuation of the truce until to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, only accedes to the ceſſation of hoſtilities, and that in the mean time all works ſhall continue in their preſent ſtate, but my propoſition was, that until that time every thing ſhould continue in its preſent ſituation; and my meaning was, that there ſhould not be an attempt made to remove any of the troops, or deſtroy any of the ſhips, ſtores, or other effects whatever, now in the town or harbour. If your idea is the ſame, I muſt requeſt you will expreſs yourſelf more explicitly.

I am, Sir, &c.
(Signed) H. CLINTON.

No. XVI.

SIR, May 8, 1780.

IN agreeing that the truce ſhould be continued until eight o'clock to-morrow morning, and all works remain as they were, I meant to accede to your propoſal that every thing ſhould continue in its preſent ſituation, which I again aſſent to.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. XVII.

Articles of Capitulation, as propoſed by Major General Lincoln, and anſwered by their Excellencies General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot.

Art. I. ALL acts of hoſtility and work ſhall ceaſe until the articles of Capitulation are finally agreed to or rejected.

Art. II. The town and fortifications, with the ſhipping at the wharves, artillery, and all public ſtores whatſoever, ſhall be ſurrendered in their preſent ſtate to the commanders of the inveſting forces. Proper officers ſhall attend from the reſpective departments to receive them.

Art. III. Granted.

Art. IV. The militia now in garriſon ſhall be permitted to return to their reſpective homes, as priſoners upon parole; which parole, ſo long as they obſerve, ſhall ſecure them from being moleſted in their property by the Britiſh troops.

Art. V. Granted.

Art. VI. Granted; except with reſpect to their horſes, which will not be allowed to go out of town, but may be diſpoſed of by a perſon left from each corps for that purpoſe.

Art. VII. The whole garriſon ſhall, at an hour to be appointed, march out of the town to the ground between the works of the place and the canal, where they will depoſit their arms. The drums are not to beat a Britiſh march, or colours to be uncaſed.

Art. VIII. Agreed; with this reſtriction, that he is to conſider himſelf a priſoner on parole.

Art. IX. All civil officers, and the citizens who have borne arms during the ſiege, muſt be priſoners on parole; and with reſpect to their property in the city, ſhall have the ſame terms as are granted to the militia. And all other perſons now in the town, not deſcribed in this, or other article, are notwithſtanding underſtood to be priſoners on parole.

Art. X. The diſcuſſion of this article, of courſe, cannot poſſibly be entered into at preſent.

Art. XI. The ſubjects of France and Spain ſhall have the ſame terms as are granted to the French Conſul.

Art. XII. Granted; and a proper veſſel, with a flag, will be provided for that purpoſe.

All public papers and records muſt be carefully preſerved, and faithfully delivered to ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed to receive them. (Signed) H. CLINTON.
MT. ARBUTHNOT.

Camp before Charleſtown, May 9, 1780.

No. XVIII.

SIR, May 9, 1780.

IN reply to your anſwers on the articles of capitulation I muſt remark, that in their preſent ſtate they are inadmiſſable, and have to propoſe, that thoſe now ſent may be acceded to.

If any further explanation ſhould be neceſſary, I have to propoſe alſo, that two or three gentlemen be appointed to meet and confer on the ſubject. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

Alterations of Articles of Capitulation, propoſed by Major-General Lincoln.

Art. II. THE town and fortifications, with the ſhipping at the wharves, excepting thoſe which are private property, and all public ſtores, ſhall be ſurrendered in their preſent ſtate to the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces.

Art. IV. The militia now in garriſon ſhall be permitted to return to their reſpective homes, with their baggage, unmoleſted, and not be conſidered as priſoners of war.

Art. VI. Such of the officers as may be unwilling to diſpoſe of their horſes, may keep them.

Art. VII. This article to ſtand as at firſt propoſed, the drums not beating a Britiſh march.

Art. VIII. The French Conſul never having borne arms, and acting in a civil capacity, is not to be conſidered as a priſoner of war.

Art. IX. The citizens, and all other perſons now in town, who are inhabitants of this ſtate, ſhall be ſecured in their perſons and properties, both in town and country, and not be conſidered priſoners of war.

Art. X. This article to ſtand as at firſt propoſed, the perſons who may claim the privilege therein expreſſed giving their parole, that they will not act againſt the Britiſh government until they are exchanged.

Art. XI. This article to ſtand as at firſt propoſed, with the ſame reſtrictions as are mentioned in Art. X.

In order to prevent diſputes it is to be underſtood, that all officers of the continental army, who are citizens of this ſtate, be entitled to all the benefits of citizens, with regard to the ſecurity of their property.

All public records now in town will be delivered to ſuch perſons as may be appointed to receive them.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

Done at Charleſtown, May 9, 1780.

No. XIX.

SIR, *May 9, 1780.*

NO other motives but thoſe of forbearance and compaſſion induced us to renew offers of terms you certainly had no claim to.

The alterations you propoſe are all utterly inadmiſſible. Hoſtilities will in conſequence commence afreſh at eight o'clock.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.
Major General Lincoln. *MT. ARBUTHNOT.*

No. XX.

SIR, *Charleſtown, May 11, 1780.*

THE ſame motives of humanity which inclined you to propoſe articles of capitulation to this garriſon, induced me to offer thoſe I had the honour of ſending you on the 8th inſtant. They then appeared to me ſuch as I might proffer, and you receive, with honour to both parties. Your exceptions to them, as they principally concerned the militia and citizens, I then conceived were ſuch as could not be concurred with; but a recent application from thoſe people, wherein they expreſs a willingneſs to comply with them, and a wiſh on my part to leſſen as much as may be the diſtreſſes of war to individuals, lead me now to offer you my acceptance of them. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) *B. LINCOLN.*

No. XXI.

SIR, Camp before Charles-Town, May 11, 1780.

WHEN you rejected the favourable terms which were dictated by an earneſt deſire to prevent the effuſion of blood, and interpoſed articles that were wholly inadmiſſible, both the Admiral and myſelf were of opinion that the ſurrender of the town at diſcretion was the only condition that ſhould afterwards be attended to; but as the motives which then induced them are ſtill prevalent, I now inform you, that the terms then offered will ſtill be granted.

A copy of the articles ſhall be ſent for your ratification as ſoon as they can be prepared, and immediately after they are exchanged, a detachment of grenadiers will be ſent to take poſſeſſion of the horn-work oppoſite your main gate. Every arrangement which may conduce to good order in occupying the town ſhall be ſettled before noon to-morrow, and at that time your garriſon ſhall march out. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Major General Lincoln.

Gentlemen, Charleſtown, May 12, 1780.

I HAVE ſent you the Articles of Capitulation, ſigned by me. As it is neceſſary ſome matters ſhould be explained, previous to their taking place, I have directed Col. Tennant, as Commiſſioner on my part, to execute this buſineſs, and agree upon the place to which our troops ſhall be conducted. I am ſorry unavoidable delay has ſo long occaſioned my anſwer to be poſtponed. I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen, &c.
(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton,
and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot.

*** The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY is to meet in the Library Apartments, Carpenter's Hall, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock, when the particular attendance of the Members, on buſineſs of importance, is required.

To be *LETT*,
In a public Part of the CITY,
A good Houſe, and Furniture.
Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

New-Britain, May 19, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given that all perſons indebted to the eſtate of ABIAH BUTLER, late of New-Britain, Bucks county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, by the 15th day of June next, that they may be adjuſted by ELIZABETH BUTLER, Executrix, and AMOS GRIFFITH, Executor. ¶

New-Britain, May 26, 1780.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in New-Britain, Bucks county, on the night of the 23d inſt. a young ſorrel MARE, four years old this ſpring; ſhe has not been docked, a large ſtar in her forehead, the near fore foot white as high as her foot-lock joint, her hoofs remarkably long, and the fore hoofs ſomewhat ſplit, ſhe has not been ſhod, nor but very little uſed. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid mare and thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his mare, ſhall have the above reward, or ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS for the mare, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by BENJAMIN JOHN. ¶

Upper Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, May 11, 1780.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 3d of this inſtant, an apprentice LAD, named Ezekiel Evans, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a ſleepy looking fellow, dark brown hair, lame in the left thigh, the ſore above his knee running; had on, when he went away, a blue coat lined with coarſe flannel, the ſleeves ſomewhat lighter than the coat, light cloth waiſtcoat, tow trowſers, old ſhoes and ſtockings, and an old hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by ARTHUR CAMPBELL. ¶

Princeton, May 23, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

A MULATTO SLAVE, who it is ſuppoſed has been ſeduced to undertake to carry letters or intelligence into New-York, ran away from the ſubſcriber, and took off with him a dark bay horſe, 6 years old, 14 and an half hands high, with two white feet and a blaze, and is a natural trotter. The Slave is near 6 feet high, ſtrong and well made; had on, and took with him, a variety of cloaths, but thoſe he will moſt probably wear are, a ſuit of ſuperfine mixt broad cloth, a new red great coat, white ſtockings, half boots, a black velvet ſtock and a beaver hat, but little worn. He appears to be 40 odd years of age, ſpeaks good Engliſh, reads and writes a tolerable hand, and is a decent and well behaved ingenious fellow, capable of a variety of works. His name is Michael Hoy, but may go by ſome other, and it is probable he may travel as a ſervant to a white man who is ſuppoſed to have gone off with him; and as ſuch may change his dreſs. He went off in the night of the 20th inſtant. *Five Hundred Dollars* will be given, and all charges paid for ſecuring the ſlave and the horſe, or *Two Hundred* and *Fifty Dollars* for either, paid by GEORGE MORGAN.

P. S. A deep blood bay mare, with a black mane and tail, was ſtolen the ſame night the above mentioned ſlave went off, ſuppoſed by him or his accomplice. She has a ſhort dock and a lump, that looks like a wind gall or ſmall wen, on the hindermoſt part of one of her thighs. She is half blooded, pretty old, trots, and is with foal. Six Hundred Dollars will be paid by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of this town, to the perſon who ſhall return the mare and convict the thief, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare alone.

ONE Hundred Dozen of Graſs and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES is now finiſhing for the enſuing harveſt, will be Sold wholeſale and retail, warranted or unwarranted good.

Made by THOMAS GOUCHER, Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, next door to the ſign of the Black-Horſe Tavern in Market ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. A young ſtout NEGROE to be ſold, has had the ſmall pox. Enquire as above. * 6 w.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th inſt. May, a Brown MARE COLT, about 13 hands high, a long tail a little ſhorn no white on her whole body, a natural pacer, no brand mark, and in very good order. Whoever brings the ſaid colt to the ſubſcriber, living on Charles Thomſon's place, at the three mile run, 3 miles from Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ MICHAEL STOUT.

WAS ſtolen from the fiſhery, near the mouth of Tyhakan creek, on the Delaware, in the night of the 13th inſtant May, ſeven barrels ſalt SHAD, the property of the United States; the barrels are made of Black Oak ſtaves. Any perſon giving information to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

¶ WILLIAM M'CALLA, C. P. B. C.

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN laſt night out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Abington, in the county of Philadelphia,

TWO HORSES, viz. The one a large bay, about 15 hands high, 14 years old this ſpring, paces and trots, a ſtar in his forehead, a white ſpot a little above the point of his breaſt, heavy made, ſpirited and ſkittiſh, and is very ſhy of being bridled; has a pair of old ſhoes on his fore feet. The other a black horſe, about the ſame height, ſlim built, and ſhews ſome of the Engliſh blood, 4 years old this ſpring, a natural trotter, has a blaze in his face, carries himſelf well, and has lately had the diſtemper, the hair yet being off under his jaw; his right hind foot white, a ſmall dent on each ſide of his neck, no brand, and has never been docked, lately ſhod before with new ſhoes, and has pretty large ears. Whoever apprehends the ſaid horſes and thief, and ſecures the thief in any goal, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the horſes reſtored to the owner, ſhall receive the reward of Four Hundred Dollars for the thief or thieves, and Two Hundred Dollars for each horſe, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

May 29, 1780. * PETER TYSON.

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By JAMES BUCHANAN.

FROM THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THIS is an uſeful and judicious performance. We have met with nothing as well calculated to teach inaccurate writers to write better; and we therefore recommend it, not without hopes that it will ſave us both trouble and diſguſt.

The *Critical Review*, in giving the character of this performance, concludes with the following words: "Theſe are obſervations by which the greateſt writer may profit; and Mr. BUCHANAN has given us ſeveral juſt animadverſions upon the works of our moſt celebrated authors; for which, were they now alive, they certainly would or ought to thank him. Correctneſs is not always the characteriſtic of a great genius, and this grammarian proves it in many flagrant inſtances."

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday, the 28th inſt. (May) from the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia, a Negroe MAN, named Kit (alias Chriſtopher) about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, the crown of his head bald, ſtout built, and ſomewhat round ſhouldered, has a down look, is very ſerious, moves ſlow and rocks in his walk, talks much of paſt difficulties, and preſumes to ſay he was once free; he is a Guinea Negroe, but was ſometime in New-England, and ſpeaks upon that dialect; had on, and took with him, a blue knap coatee, with baſket buttons, a light mixed brown German ſerge jacket and breeches, with worked baſket buttons, a check ſhirt, and a brown country made linen ditto, the ſleeves of which are finer than the body, two pair yarn hoſe, good ſhoes, plated ſhoe buckles, and two round hats, one bound with black velvet; there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe he will try to get to New York; all maſters of veſſels are charged not to carry him off. Whoever brings home ſaid Negroe, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN SHIELDS.

N. B. Strayed away, the 18th inſtant, a brown and white COW, about 7 years old, has a white belly, and ſharp pointed horns. The perſon that informs where ſhe is will be handſomely rewarded. ¶

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the Subſcriber, living in Saliſbury Townſhip, Lancaſter County, on the Night of the ninth Day of May 1780, a Bay MARE, four Years old this Spring, between 13 and 14 Hands high, trots naturally, black Mane and Tail, the Mane inclining to the near Side and had been cut, a long ſwitch Tail, carries low, ſome white on the hind Feet, ſhod before, Whoever ſecures the Thief and Mare, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, and for the Mare only Two Hundred Dollars, and reaſonable Charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ ADAM GALT.

New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, May 22, 1780.

WAS broke open, on the night of the 7th inſtant, the houſe of the ſubſcriber, and taken from thence the following ſums of money, viz. Four Thouſand Pounds Continental currency, Nine Pounds in gold and ſilver; likewiſe four State lottery tickets, numbers yet unknown, a Captain's commiſſion in the ſecond battalion Cheſter county militia, incloſed in a ſtriped ſilk caſe, drawn and tied with a red ribband, three white ſtocks, two marked IM, and one marked GW. Whoever will give information of the above property, or any part thereof, ſufficient to bring the villain to juſtice, ſhall receive the full reward of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS currency, paid by

‡ JOHN M'KEE.

Northampton county, May 13, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of William Thomas, and Joſeph Romig, late of ſaid county, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, I the ſubſcriber, one of the Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid William Thomas, and Joſeph Romig, conſiſting of the following, viz. William Thomas, a plantation, ſituate in Penn townſhip, containing about 174 acres, a large ſtone houſe, and other buildings thereon, all in good order; alſo a tract of land, adjoining to the above mentioned, containing about 152 acres, all late the property of ſaid Thomas. Joſeph Romig, a plantation, in Macungee townſhip, containing about 125 acres, a dwelling-houſe, and other buildings thereon; the land is equal in quality with any in the county; all which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe at Eaſton, on the 22d day of June next.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month, and on a certificate being produced from the Agent, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And I the Agent do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of ſaid William Thomas and Joſeph Romig, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

And to prevent all difficulties in reſpect to payment of the ſaid purchaſe money, the Agent will receive the firſt payment at his dwelling-houſe in Whitehall townſhip, on the firſt day of July, and the remainder on the 22d day of July next; no purchaſe money will be received after the ſaid days, but the premiſes again taken in poſſeſſion, and ſold for the benefit of this Commonwealth.

STEPHEN BALLIET, one of the Agents.

DR. RYAN's incomparable worm deſtroying SUGAR PLUMBS, neceſſary to be kept in all families; ſo exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their tranſcendent excellency in the deſtroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots in the duodenum, or gut next to the ſtomach, but they paſs through the ſmalleſt paſſages of the body, and purge away thoſe ropy and ſlimy humours, which are the cauſe of thoſe pernicious vermin, and the ſource of many other diſorders; they are one of the beſt purges in the whole world for groſs-bodied children, that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, ſafe and pleaſant; they wonderfully cleanſe the bowels of all ſtiff and clammy humours which ſtop up the parts, and prevent the juice of food from being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the caſe with children, and is attended with a hard belly, ſtinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of ſtrength in the lower parts: Likewiſe ſettled aches and pains in the head, ſwellings old ſores, ſcabs, tetters, or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and ſkin reſtored to its original purity and ſmoothneſs; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obſtructions of the urine, or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once ſtrike at the true cauſe of the ſcurvy, and entirely deſtroy it, and all ſcorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, ſo as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taſte and ſight, as loaf ſugar; and in their operation as innocent as new milk.

I have by theſe Plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin coughs and agues, which diſtempers are very common and troubleſome to families, and the want of theſe Plumbs are the ruin of many childrens conſtitutions.

Theſe Plumbs enrich and ſweeten the whole maſs of blood, carry off all groſs, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a freſh and healthy complexion in ſuch as are affected by any putrid matter.

The Plumb is a great diuretic, cleanſing the reins of ſlime: It expels wind, and is a ſovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off ſour vapours, which occaſion many diſorders in the head. It opens all obſtructions in the ſtomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder, cauſes a good appetite, and helps digeſtion. It hath been found wonderfully ſucceſsful to ſuch perſons as are going into chronical diſtempers, as aſthmas, phtiſics, or ſhortneſs of breath, dropſies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial perſons are ſatisfied, that the medicine which works upon ſuch humours, will almoſt reach any diſtemper, if not too far gone, ſince corruption and putrefaction are the fore-runners of all diſeaſes; therefore no better phyſic can be taken for all ages, ſexes and conſtitutions, from infancy to an old age. Theſe Plumbs are highly ſerviceable to the Female Sex, from the age of 14 to 20 years, and from 40 to 50. Each box contains one dozen of theſe Plumbs, with printed directions given with each box. SOLD by

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

In Philadelphia, at his dry goods, picture and jewellery SHOP, in Second-ſtreet, the fourth door above Black-Horſe Alley.

SIGNS OF WORMS.

Paleneſs in the face, itching of the noſe, hollowneſs of the eyes, grating of the teeth when aſleep, dulneſs, pains and heavineſs in the head, a dry cough, an itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet ſleep, often ſtarting, loſt appetite, ſwelled belly, gnawing and biting about the ſtomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirſts, the body decayed and lean, fits, often vomiting, ſtinking breath.

Likewiſe may be had, Keyſer's famous pills, Hungarian oil, or the cripple curing oil, Haarlem oil, Bateman's drops, aſthmatic elixir, and moſt kinds of capital medicines, &c. &c. ¶

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

Has removed his ſtore from his late dwelling-houſe in Market-ſtreet, to the weſt ſide of Third ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's, where he has for ſale by wholeſale, a neat aſſortment of GOODS, conſiſting as follows,

INDIA nankeens; yard wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linens; German dowlas; ditto platillas; German Brittannias; ozenbrigs; Holland ſtripes; checks; light and dark ground cottons, calicoes and chintz; Barcelona, bandanoe and ſilk romal handerkerchiefs; cotton and linen ditto; black and white modes; ſattins; blue and black ell wide perſians; black, white, blue, green, red and pink half yard perſians; black, white, blue, green, red and pink half ell, 3-qrs. and yd. wd. farſnets; mantuas; mock marſeilles; yd. wd. diaper and drawboys; book, clow and jaconet muſlins; black and white, figured and plain gauzes; cambricks and lawns; gauze handkerchiefs; a great variety of ribbands; ſewing ſilk; womens black and white ſilk mitts; Scotch, ſtitching and coloured threads; blue and green moreens; mens, womens and childrens worſted hoſe; womens worſted mitts; table cloths and napkins; rattinets and ſerges; blue, brown and drab broadcloths; brown and green half-thicks; quality and coat bindings; beſt ſcarf twiſt; tapes and bobbins; mens black breeches pieces; writing paper; Engliſh pins; knives and forks; ſingle and double bolted padlocks; deſk, cupboard, cheſt, caſe, box and ſtock locks; braſs furniture for bureaus; iron and braſs deſk, cupboard, ſide, butt, table, cheſt, H and HL hinges; braſs picture hooks, and cloak pins; files of various ſorts; ſhoemakers tacks and awlblades; wood ſcrews, ſcrew pullies and marking irons; claw hammers; Barlow and other penknives; pocket ditto; ſciſſars and razors; thimbles; ſhoe chapes; ſhoe and knee buckles; needles; an elegant aſſortment of blue and white and enamelled china bowls; hyſon and green tea; coffee and chocolate; loaf ſugar; pepper; indigo by the caſk or ſmaller quantity, &c. &c. &c.

Philad. 5th Month 1, 1780.

A LARGE Quantity of BARK wanted this Seaſon; for which a good Price will be given by the Tanners of Philadelphia and its Vicinity. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE. 1780. THE NUMB. 2610.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1780.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOSEPH REED, Esquire,
PRESIDENT, *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, in their laſt ſeſſion, duly ſenſible of the exigencies of war, and the neceſſity of ſudden and extraordinary exertions in times of ſpecial difficulty and danger, did veſt in this Council a power to declare Martial Law, for ſuch purpoſes and ſo far as the ſame might be conducive to the public ſecurity, and the ſafety and defence of the good and faithful citizens of this Commonwealth: AND WHEREAS ſince the paſſing the ſaid reſolution the honourable Committee of Congreſs now with the army, and his Excellency the Commander in Chief, have, in the moſt preſſing and cogent terms, repreſented the abſolute neceſſity of procuring certain enumerated ſupplies for the army, in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time that the uſual and ordinary forms muſt be diſpenſed with, or the requiſition remain unexecuted; and the late offenſive movement of the enemy, of which certain intelligence has been juſt received, admits of no delay in procuring a number of horſes and waggons to be forwarded with all expedition to camp: AND WHEREAS the indiſcriminate admiſſion of all ſtrangers into this city, without examination or enquiry, enables our artful and inveterate enemy to introduce their ſpies and emiſſaries, diſtribute their counterfeit money, and by ſuch like practices defeat the beſt deſigns for the public welfare, and can no longer, with a due regard to our own ſafety, be permitted or connived at; for the preventing whereof we have thought proper to direct an office of enquiry to be opened, and Commiſſioners to be appointed, with power and authority to apprehend all ſuſpicious perſons, and take ſuch other meaſures as the public ſafety may require. WHEREFORE, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, and no farther at preſent, we have thought proper, and do hereby declare MARTIAL LAW, authorizing and requiring the perſons by us to be appointed to proceed, as they may be ſpecially directed from time to time, to execute the purpoſes aforeſaid, for all which this our Proclamation ſhall be their ſufficient warrant and authority. And we do in like manner require all officers civil and military, and all other the faithful inhabitants of this Commonwealth, to aid and aſſiſt them therein, as they tender their own welfare and ſafety, and as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN, by order of the Council, under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Eſquire, Preſident, and the ſeal of the State, at* Philadelphia, *this ninth day of* June, *in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.*

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the PEOPLE.

The SENTIMENTS *of an* AMERICAN WOMAN.

ON the commencement of actual war, the women of America manifeſted a firm reſolution to contribute as much as could depend on them, to the deliverance of their country. Animated by the pureſt patriotiſm, they are ſenſible of ſorrow at this day, in not offering more than barren wiſhes for the ſucceſs of ſo glorious a revolution. They aſpire to render themſelves more really uſeful; and this ſentiment is univerſal from the north to the ſouth of the Thirteen United States. Our ambition is kindled by the fame of thoſe heroines of antiquity, who have rendered their ſex illuſtrious, and have proved to the univerſe, that, if the weakneſs of our conſtitution, if opinion and manners did not forbid us to march to glory by the ſame paths as the men, we ſhould at leaſt equal, and ſometimes ſurpaſs them in our love for the public good. I glory in all that which my ſex has done great and commendable. I call to mind with enthuſiaſm and with admiration, all thoſe acts of courage, of conſtancy and patriotiſm, which hiſtory has tranſmitted to us: The people favoured by Heaven, preſerved from deſtruction by the virtues, the zeal and reſolution of Deborah, of Judith, of Eſther! The fortitude of the mother of the Maccabees, in giving up her ſons to die before her eyes: Rome ſaved from the fury of a victorious enemy by the efforts of Volumnia, and other Roman Ladies: So many famous ſieges where the women have been ſeen forgetting the weakneſs of their ſex, building new walls, digging trenches with their feeble hands, furniſhing arms to their defenders, they themſelves darting the miſſile weapons on the enemy, reſigning the ornaments of their apparel, and their fortune, to fill the public treaſury, and to haſten the deliverance of their country; burying themſelves under its ruins; throwing themſelves into the flames, rather than ſubmit to the diſgrace of humiliation before a proud enemy.

Born for liberty, diſdaining to bear the irons of a tyrannic government, we aſſociate ourſelves to the grandeur of thoſe ſovereigns, cheriſhed and revered, who have held with ſo much ſplendor the ſcepter of the greateſt States: the Batildas, the Elizabeths, the Maries, the Catharines, who have extended the empire of liberty, and, contented to reign by ſweetneſs and juſtice, have broken the chains of ſlavery, forged by tyrants in the times of ignorance and barbarity. The Spaniſh women, do they not make, at this moment, the moſt patriotic ſacrifices, to encreaſe the means of victory in the hands of their Sovereign. He is a friend to the French nation. They are our allies. We call to mind, doubly intereſted, that it was a French maid who kindled up amongſt her fellow-citizens the flame of patriotiſm, buried under long misfortunes: It was the Maid of Orleans who drove from the kingdom of France the anceſtors of thoſe ſame Britiſh, whoſe odious yoke we have juſt ſhaken off; and whom it is neceſſary that we drive from this continent.

But I muſt limit myſelf to the recollection of this ſmall number of atchievements. Who knows if perſons diſpoſed to cenſure, and ſometimes too ſeverely with regard to us, may not diſapprove our appearing acquainted even with the actions of which our ſex boaſts? We are at leaſt certain, that he cannot be a good citizen who will not applaud our efforts for the relief of the armies which defend our lives, our poſſeſſions, our liberty? The ſituation of our ſoldiery has been repreſented to me; the evils inſeparable from war, and the firm and generous ſpirit which has enabled them to ſupport theſe. But it has been ſaid, that they may apprehend, that, in the courſe of a long war, the view of their diſtreſſes may be loſt, and their ſervices be forgotten. Forgotten! never; I can anſwer in the name of all my ſex. Brave Americans, your diſintereſtedneſs, your courage, and your conſtancy, will always be dear to America, as long as ſhe ſhall preſerve her virtue.

We know that at a diſtance from the theatre of war, if we enjoy any tranquility, it is the fruit of your watchings, your labours, your dangers. If I live happy in the midſt of my family; if my huſband cultivates his field, and reaps his harveſt in peace; if, ſurrounded with my children, I myſelf nouriſh the youngeſt, and preſs it to my boſom, without being afraid of ſeeing myſelf ſeparated from it by a ferocious enemy; if the houſe in which we dwell; if our barns, our orchards are ſafe at the preſent time from the hands of thoſe incendiaries, it is to you that we owe it. And ſhall we heſitate to evidence to you our gratitude? Shall we heſitate to wear a cloathing more ſimple, hair-dreſſes leſs elegant, while at the price of this ſmall privation we ſhall deſerve your benedictions. Who, amongſt us, will not renounce with the higheſt pleaſure, thoſe vain ornaments, when ſhe ſhall conſider that the valiant defenders of America will be able to draw ſome advantage from the money which ſhe may have laid out in theſe; that they will be better defended from the rigours of the ſeaſons, that after their painful toils, they will receive ſome extraordinary and unexpected relief; that theſe preſents will perhaps be valued by them at a greater price, when they will have it in their power to ſay—*This is the offering of the Ladies.* The time is arrived to diſplay the ſame ſentiments which animated us at the beginning of the Revolution, when we renounced the uſe of teas, however agreeable to our taſte, rather than receive them from our perſecutors; when we made it appear to them that we placed former neceſſaries in the rank of ſuperfluities, when our liberty was intereſted; when our republican and laborious hands ſpun the flax, prepared the linen intended for the uſe of our ſoldiers; when exiles and fugitives we ſupported with courage all the evils which are the concomitants of war. Let us not loſe a moment; let us be engaged to offer the homage of our gratitude at the altar of military valour; and you, our brave deliverers, while mercenary ſlaves combat to cauſe you to ſhare with them the irons with which they are loaded, receive with a free hand our offering, the pureſt which can be preſented to your virtue,

BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

IDEAS, relative to the manner of forwarding to the American Soldiers, the Preſents of the American Women.

ALL plans are eligible, when doing good is the object; there is however one more preferable; and when the operation is extenſive, we cannot give it too much uniformity. On the other ſide, the wants of our army do not permit the ſlowneſs of an ordinary pace. It is not in one month, nor in eight days, that we would relieve our ſoldiery. It is immediately; and our impatience does not permit us to proceed by the long circuity of collectors, receivers and treaſurers. As my ideas with regard to this have been approved by ſome ladies of my friends, I will explain them here; every other perſon will not be leſs at liberty to propoſe and to adopt a different plan.

1ſt. All women and girls will be received without exception, to preſent their patriotic offering; and, as it is abſolutely voluntary, every one will regulate it according to her ability, and her diſpoſition. The ſhilling offered by the widow or the young girl, will be received as well as the moſt conſiderable ſums preſented by the women who have the happineſs to join to their patriotiſm, greater means to be uſeful.

2d. A lady choſen by the others in each county ſhall be the Treaſureſs; and to render her taſk more ſimple, and more eaſy, ſhe will not receive but determinate ſums, in a round number, from twenty hard dollars to any greater ſum. The exchange forty dollars in paper for one dollar in ſpecie.

It is hoped that there will not be one woman who will not with pleaſure charge herſelf with the embarraſsment which will attend ſo honorable an operation.

3d. The women who ſhall not be in a condition to ſend twenty dollars in ſpecie, or above, will join in as great a number as will be neceſſary to make this or any greater ſum, and one amongſt them will carry it, or cauſe it to be ſent to the Treaſureſs.

4th. The Treaſureſs of the county will receive the money, and will keep a regiſter, writing the ſums in her book, and cauſing it to be ſigned at the ſide of the whole by the perſon who has preſented it.

5th. When ſeveral women ſhall join together to make a total ſum of twenty dollars or more, ſhe amongſt them who ſhall have the charge to carry it to the Treaſureſs, will make mention of all their names on the regiſter, if her aſſociates ſhall have ſo directed her; thoſe whoſe choice it ſhall be will have the liberty to remain unknown.

6th. As ſoon as the Treaſureſs of the county ſhall judge, that the ſums which ſhe ſhall have received deſerve to be ſent to their deſtination, ſhe will cauſe them to be preſented with the liſts, to the wife of the Governor or Preſident of the State, who will be the Treaſureſs General of the State; and ſhe will cauſe it to be ſet down in her regiſter, and have it ſent to Miſtreſs Waſhington. If the Governor or Preſident are unmarried, all will addreſs themſelves to the wife of the Vice-Preſident, if there is one, or of the Chief-Juſtice, &c.

7th. Women ſettled in the diſtant parts of the country, and not chuſing for any particular reaſon as for the ſake of greater expedition, to remit their Capital to the Treaſureſs, may ſend it directly to the wife of the Governor, or Preſident, &c. or to Miſtreſs Waſhington, who, if ſhe ſhall judge neceſſary, will in a ſhort anſwer to the ſender, acquaint her with the reception of it.

8th. As Mrs. Waſhington may be abſent from the camp when the greater part of the banks ſhall be ſent there, the American Women, conſidering that General Waſhington is the Father and Friend of the Soldiery; that he is himſelf the firſt Soldier of the Republic, and that their offering will be received at its deſtination as ſoon as it ſhall have come to his hands, they will pray him to take the charge of receiving it, in the abſence of Mrs. Waſhington.

9th. General Waſhington will diſpoſe of this fund in the manner that he ſhall judge moſt advantageous to the Soldiery. The American Women deſire only that it may not be conſidered as to be employed, to procure to the army the objects of ſubſiſtence, arms or cloathing, which are due to them by the continent. It is an extraordinary bounty, intended to render the condition of the ſoldier more pleaſant, and not to hold place of the things which they ought to receive from the Congreſs, or from the States.

10th. If the General judges neceſſary, he will publiſh at the end of a certain time, an account of that which ſhall have been received from each particular State.

11th. The women who ſhall ſend their offerings, will have in their choice to conceal or to give their names; and if it ſhall be thought proper, on a fit occaſion, to publiſh one day the liſts, they only, who ſhall conſent, ſhall be named; when with regard to the ſums ſent, there will be no mention made, if they ſo deſire it.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL and neat aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, ſome capital inſtruments, a caſe of ſix ſcalpels, with forceps, blow pipe, hook and ſciſſars, a caſe of couching inſtruments. Smellie's forceps, with their appertenances, trocar, and ſeveral other inſtruments. The whole to be ſold together, being all in good order; late the property of a deceaſed eminent Phyſician. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

STOLEN out of the paſture of Joſeph Darlington, near Brandywine Meeting, in Weſt Nantmill township, Cheſter county, on the 17th inſtant June, a likely brown MARE, heavy eared, the off eye diſfigured by cutting her for the hooks, ſhort tail, ſhod before, paces and trots, is in very good order, about 14 hands 3 inches high, and has a little white ſpot behind one of her ears. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get his mare and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or for the mare only THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges paid, if brought home to the above place, by JOHN WARD. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN from the plantation of Iſrael Pemberton, but now the property of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, a black MARE, 5 years old, has two white feet, a large ſtar in her forehead, about 14 hands high, walks cloſe with her hind legs, and has a ſmall white ſtreak under her belly. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES OGLEBY.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Merion, on the night of the 9th inſtant June, a ſilver WATCH, with an old faſhioned ſilver face, maker's name Prince, No 2605, two pair ſilver buckles, one middling large, 34 penny weight 5 grains; the other a ſmall carved buckle, 25 penny weight, marked D D, and one homeſpun ſhirt. Whoever apprehends the thief, ſo that the owner may get the above articles, ſhall receive the above reward or in proportion for any part thereof. All watch makers and others are deſired to ſtop the above articles, ſhould they be offered for ſale, and all reaſonable charges ſhall be paid with the reward, by

† ISAAC DAVIS.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merion townſhip, on Lancaſter road, a large roan HORSE, full 15 hands high, ſhod before, his hind feet white, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ROBERT HOLLAND. ¶

From the BOSTON GAZETTE of May 29.

Meſſieurs EDES,

By inſerting the following ADDRESS, you will oblige a conſtant Reader.

MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,

IT is now upwards of five years ſince I addreſſed you on the important ſubject of Military preparations. I am confident, by this time, you are fully convinced of the truth of the propoſitions I ſubmitted to your conſideration between the years 1770 and 1775.

The exertions you have made in ſupport and defence of your rights, liberties and independence, will excite the aſtoniſhment and admiration, not only of the preſent, but future ages. You have now a name among the nations, and will probably e'er long become one, the moſt opulent and affluent. But, your work is not yet done; the enemy are yet in your country, and muſt be vanquiſhed: The war has already been long, expenſive and bloody, but the object is worth all theſe, and much more. Your own happineſs, and that of unborn millions, is involved in the iſſue. Perſevere, my countrymen, a little longer, and the enemy, who now appear to be almoſt in their laſt agonies, will expire.—But let there be no remiſſion until the event has fully taken place.

A remiſſion on your part would prove a reviving cordial to the ſinking ſpirits of the enemy; and although in their expiring moments, might put it in their power to gain an advantage.

I am well aware that you have many important objects at this time which call for your attention. Your finances demand it. A good conſtitution or form of government is important, and highly neceſſary to give energy to your laws. But remember, ſomething equally, yea more important, demands your attention,—Your ARMY, for on the ſucceſs of your ARMS, the ſecurity of your finances and conſtitution depend.—If your army is neglected, or ſhould prove unfortunate, finances and conſtitution will become very precarious. Nothing but the moſt ſincere regard for your beſt intereſt induced me to addreſs you before the commencement of hoſtilities----The ſame motive conſtrains me to do it at this time. It is not in the flowers of rhetoric, or the refinements of Greece and Rome---theſe are not mine. My pen is dictated by a heart warmly engaged in your cauſe and intereſt. If I am apprehended by my countrymen, it is enough. My aim is, to rouſe and entreat your attention, and the continuation of your exertions for the completion of your warfare, which has hitherto been ſo honorably and ſucceſsfully conducted.

Let not your ſucceſſes, or an apprehenſion that the war is near a cloſe, lull you into ſecurity. Remember, ſuch a temper is next door to ruin.

If you wiſh a ſpeedy and honourable peace, vigorous and united meaſures will, under Heaven, ſoon produce it. If you were only to negociate with the enemy, you would moſt ſucceſsfully do it ſword in hand.

The ſeaſon is now far advanced----the campaign will ſoon open----no time is to be loſt in compleating your batalions. Let me beſeech you to have it accompliſhed without the leaſt delay; and take the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures that all needed ſupplies be ſeaſonably provided and forwarded to your troops. Remember, the life of a ſoldier is attended with much fatigue and many hardſhips—while he cheerfully encounters theſe, let him have no reaſon to complain for want of neceſſaries.

My Fellow Soldiers, you who have nobly ſerved your country the former campaigns, and whoſe times of ſervice have honorably expired, I know your *worth*.---Leave not the beſt cauſe in the world for any other employment.---*Reinliſt*, and return to your brethren in the field, by whoſe ſides you have *fought*, *bled* and *conquered*. How animating to them, when you return again, to ſhare with them the honors of the field.

Ye nervous youth, who have not yet ſerved in field----Never let it be ſaid that the independence of your country was ſecured without your having taken an active part to effect it.—Step forth, that you may, although late, pluck a ſprig of laurels.

My fellow-countrymen of all denominations, who are purſuing your intereſt at home---Heaven proſper your lawful endeavours---But let me repeat, forget not that the enemy is ſtill in your country, ſeeking your deſtruction; and that the event of war is uncertain.—The prize for which you are contending is almoſt within your graſp---In preference to all other objects (for it is the moſt invaluable) keep your eye conſtantly upon it.—Your lives and fortunes, the happineſs of your poſterity, with all the blood and treaſure already expended, are ſuſpended on the event of the preſent war.—By every thing dear to you, let me conjure you to rouſe, re-enkindle and raiſe to a flame that patriotiſm, which ſhone ſo conſpicuouſly in the firſt ſtages of the war; and which will not fail to crown you with deſired ſucceſs.—Let not the dæmons of avarice or diſſipation divert your attention or abate your zeal. I conclude with the words of a former addreſs (May 1770,) "*Diſtruſt is the mother of ſecurity*;" for ſhould fortune fail you, a prudent conduct never will.

A MILITARY COUNTRYMAN.

NEW-LONDON, *May 26.*

Yeſterday returned into port from a cruize, the Hancock, Experiment, and Young Beaver privateers. At 11 o'clock laſt Tueſday night, the above privateers, in company with the brig Holker of Philadelphia, fell in with the Arteriel, a packet from Falmouth, bound to New-York, commanded by Charles Newman, mounting 20 guns; at which time the ſhip, being near the eaſt point of Sandy Hook, ran on ſhore, by which they carried off their mail. The prize would ſoon have been got off, but a fleet of 20 ſail coming out of the hook the next morning, the privateers were obliged to leave her, after taking out a few articles. They alſo brought off a London paper of the 8th April, from which the following articles are extracted.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 6.*

This day the Houſe of Commons reſolved themſelves into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the petitions from ſeveral Counties, Towns, &c.

The Lord Advocate ſaid, he by no means wiſhed to put an end to that buſineſs; but would rather that it ſhould come on again at a future opportunity. He would therefore deſire to withdraw his motion for the chairman to leave the chair.

After ſome debate, leave was given accordingly; and the advocate then moved, by way of amendment to the main motion, that there ſhould be inſerted after the word Committee, "That it is neceſſary to declare." The main queſtion was thereupon thus, "That it is neceſſary to declare, that the influence of the Crown has increaſed, is increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed."

Mr. Fox aſſented to the amendment; but declared, that if ever he ſhould ſet his foot in that Houſe again, which was a matter of doubt with him, he would always oppoſe the ſecond ſitting of that Committee, becauſe the example already given ſufficiently ſatisfied him that it would be no more than mockery.

The Committee at laſt divided, and the Miniſter was left in a minority, the amendment not having been negatived, as the Lord Advocate had expected. There appeared,

For the amendment, -	233
Againſt it, - - -	215

Majority for the neceſſity of declaring that the influence of the Crown is increaſed, &c. 18.

Mr. Dunning made his next motion, which was, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is competent to this Houſe to examine into, and to correct abuſes in the expenditure of the civil liſt revenues, as well as in every other branch of public revenue, whenever it ſhall ſeem expedient to the wiſdom of the Houſe ſo to do.

Mr. Rigby oppoſed the motion; ſaid it was one of the curioſities of the preſent age to ſee a Miniſter in a minority. He ſaid he had intended to have made a motion, which was, "That it was unjuſt in Parliament to diminiſh the civil liſt revenue, without proof of ſome abuſe of it;" and this ſecond motion of Mr. Dunning's was not at all inconſiſtent with it.

Mr. Burke rallied Mr. Rigby a good deal upon his curioſity; he alſo thought the Miniſter a curioſity; but he was more fit for the Britiſh Muſeum, than the Britiſh Houſe of Commons.

Lord North expreſſed his wiſhes that the Committee would not go on.

Lord George Gordon ſpoke; after which the queſtion was called for, and the motion was agreed to without a diviſion.

Mr. T. Pitt made the third motion in the Committee, which was, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is the duty of this Houſe to provide, as far as may be, an immediate and effectual redreſs of the abuſes complained of in the Petitions, preſented to this Houſe, from the different counties, cities, and towns in this kingdom.

Lord North again wiſhed the Houſe not to proceed.

No other objection being made to the motion, it paſſed unanimouſly.

It was then moved by Mr. Fox for the ſaid reſolutions to be immediately reported to the Houſe, which was oppoſed by Lord North, as violent, arbitrary and unuſual, but was, notwithſtanding, agreed to by the Houſe; and Mr. Huſſey reported accordingly, That the Committee had come to the ſaid reſolutions ſeverally. It was then

Reſolved by the Houſe, That this report be now received. The report was then made by Mr. Huſſey, and read the firſt and ſecond time, and agreed to by the Houſe.

Mr Rigby then moved for the Houſe to adjourn to Saturday, but it was carried for the Houſe to adjourn to Monday at 12 o'clock.

April 8. The report of a ſpeedy diſſolution of Parliament was current yeſterday in the Houſe of Lords.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, April 7.

"Admiral Graves, with his ſquadron of eight ſail of the line, will be ready for ſea to-morrow, and it is ſuppoſed they will go to ſea on Sunday.

"Friday, 12 o'clock. The wind being now fair, and the Weſt-India fleet not being ſailed, they will, it is ſuppoſed, wait for Admiral Graves.

"Two large floating batteries are now getting ready in the river, one of which is to lie off Margate, for the better protection of that part of the Kentiſh coaſt.

Briſtol, April 5. By a letter from Gibraltar to a merchant in this city, dated the firſt of March, we are informed, that the Spaniſh fleet under Don Cardova is reinforced by four ſhips of the line, and that no veſſels can either go in or out of that port without the utmoſt danger of being taken.

FISH-KILL, June 8.

By the lateſt intelligence from Schenectady we are informed, that Sir John Johnſon (who ſtiles himſelf Lieutenant Colonel, commanding the King's Royal Yorkers, in the parols given to ſome of the priſoners) on Lord's day evening, the 21ſt ult. made his firſt appearance at Johnſon hall, undiſcovered by any but his friends; who, no doubt were in the ſecret:---On Monday, about day-break, they began to burn all the houſes except thoſe of the tories; beginning at Aaron Putnam's, below Tripe's Hill, and continued burning to Anthony's Noſe, or Acker's houſe, except a few, which, by the vigilance of the people, were put out after the enemy had ſet them on fire. There are burnt about 33 houſes and out-houſes, and a mill; many cattle were killed in the field, and 60 or 70 ſheep burnt in a barn. Eleven perſons were killed. Col. Fiſher and his two brothers fought with great bravery; when the two brothers were killed and ſcalped, the Colonel went up ſtairs, and there defended himſelf, but being overpowered, was knocked down and ſcalped; on which they plundered the houſe, ſet it on fire, and then went off. The Colonel reviving a little, though he was left by the enemy for dead, he pulled one of his dead brothers out of the houſe, then in flames; the other was conſumed in the houſe. It is ſaid the Doctors have hopes that Col. Fiſher will recover: His mother had a narrow eſcape for her life, being knocked in the head by an Indian; but ſhe is like to do well. Capt. Hanſen was killed by an Indian, who had formerly been uſed by him with kindneſs, and profeſſed much gratitude. Old Mr. Fonda was cut in ſeveral parts of his head with a tomahawk. Had it not been for the alertneſs of Mr. Van Vrank, probably more would have been butchered by their ſavage hands; he alarmed the people along the way to Caughnawaga, who by croſſing the river ſaved their lives. Having done all the miſchief to the diſtreſſed inhabitants they poſſibly could, they returned to Johnſon-hall in the afternoon; when Johnſon dug up his plate, and about ſun-down marched for the Scotch Buſh, about four miles, that evening. He has got 15 or 20 of his Negroes, who had been ſold: ſeveral of his tenants and others are gone with him: he has permitted ſome of his priſoners to return on parole: his whole force, when he landed at Crown Point, is ſaid to be about 500 men, 200 of them Britiſh, part of his own regiment, and Indians. Capt. Putnam and four men followed them in their retreat four days, on their way to Lake Champlain: he ſaw him 24 miles from Johnſon-hall;---ſome think they will take their route to Oſwegatchie; but this ſeems improbable, as they have not proviſions ſufficient with them.

His Excellency the Governor, on receiving the intelligence, on Thurſday the 25th ult. immediately ſet out from Kingſton, and proceeded to Albany; whence, with a conſiderable body of militia, haſtily aſſembled, he ſet out for Lake George, the militia continuing to join him by the way. From Lake George, with his troops, he croſſed the Lake on Tueſday laſt, and was proceeding to Ticonderoga, where he was to be joined by a body of militia from the Grants. And as it is reported and believed, he has taken moſt of the batteaus of the enemy, and got beyond them. it is hoped he may cut off their retreat, and be able to give a good account of them.

CHATHAM. *June 14.*

Extract of a Letter from Pumpton, dated May 6.

"Laſt Friday ſe'nnight two waggons belonging to Mr. Gamble, Commiſſary, &c. on their way from Fiſh Kill to Morris Town, were ſtopped in Smith's Clove by a party of the enemy from New-York, and robbed of moſt part of whatever was valuable in them. In one of them was a trunk of hats for ſome officers in our army;—one trunk of books and cloathing, belonging to Capt. Garanger of the artillery;—and another very large trunk of valuable cloathing of every kind, together with a collection of books, &c. the property of Samuel Witham Stockton, Eſq; of this State, who arrived about ſix months ago from Holland. After the trunks were broke open, and emptied, they were left, with a conſiderable number of books and ſome trifling articles, in the woods where the robbery was committed.—A few days ago the two laſt mentioned gentlemen, with a party of continental troops, ſcoured the the Mountains in that quarter, and ſearched all the diſaffected houſes in the neighbourhood of the Clove, ſuſpected of harbouring thoſe infamous refugee robbers, but met with little ſucceſs in making any important diſcoveries. Inſtead of the enemy's diſcouraging theſe villains, I am informed they ſtimulate and endeavour to protect them from the immediate puniſhment due to their crimes, by putting commiſſions into their pockets as officers, thereby providing againſt an accidental capture."

TRENTON, *June 14.*

Since the enemy have been at Elizabeth-Town Point, a party of 16 of our militia having been out upon a ſcout, fell in with 17 of the enemy, whom they brought off, with their arms, without firing a gun.

It is reported that part of the Britiſh troops is arrived at Staten-Iſland from South-Carolina.

We are informed that the enemy ſtill continue at Elizabeth-Town Point inactive, except ſcouting parties that are daily ſkirmiſhing with our militia; in ſeveral of which the militia have fought with great ſpirit, and been ſucceſsful. Our loſs is computed to be about 30 killed and wounded, Captain Reves being among the former. The enemy's loſs is ſaid to be 150 killed, and as many more wounded.

Extract of a letter from New-Barbados, Bergen county, dated May 30, 1780.

"This morning a detachment of about 300 of the enemy, under the command of Col. Boſkirk, made a deſcent into this county. Their object was profeſſedly to murder and carry off the militia. They divided themſelves into two parties, each going upon a ſcout. They met at the houſe of J. Zabriſkie at about one o'clock, A. M. and miſtaking each other for the rebel guard (as they call it) fell upon each other in a moſt furious manner, and by the diſcharge of their muſkets and uſe of the bayonet, they appear to have made a dreadful ſlaughter; the ground round the houſe being in a meaſure covered with blood, and in ſome places the clotted gore remained in heaps when I arrived at the ſpot, which was at five o'clock.—After this, they, finding their miſtake, retreated over, and took up the bridge to prevent our men purſuing them. Tis ſaid they had ſeven or eight killed on the ſpot, beſides wounded---All were carried off."

Thurſday laſt a party of about 30 of the enemy landed at Cloſter, in Bergen county, in order to plunder cattle from the inhabitants; but while they were collecting them, they were attacked by a party of our militia, under the command of Capt. Blanch, who retook the cattle, killed one and wounded two of the plunderers, and drove them to their boats, without any loſs on our ſide.

Saturday night laſt the alarm-gun at Princeton was ſpiked up by a perſon unknown; but the ſpike has been ſince taken out by heating the cannon. It is hoped the villain will be diſcovered and meet a proper reward.

Extract of a letter from Monmouth county, June 12.

"Ty, with his party of about 20 blacks and whites, laſt Friday afternoon took and carried off priſoners, Capt. Barns Smock and Gilbert Vanmater; at the ſame time ſpiked up the iron four pounder at Capt. Smock's houſe, but took no ammunition: Two of the artillery horſes, and two of Capt. Smock's horſes, were likewiſe taken off."

The above-mentioned Ty is a Negroe, who bears the title of Colonel, and commands a motly crew at Sandy-Hook.

Major General DICKINSON ſet out from this place yeſterday morning, to take upon him the command of the Jerſey militia, in order to co-operate with the continental army in repelling the incurſions of the enemy, who have taken poſt at Elizabeth-Town Point. It muſt give the moſt heart-felt pleaſure to the friends of liberty and the independence of our country, to obſerve with what unanimity and reſolution the militia have turned out for the ſupport of the common cauſe, and gives a happy preſage of our final ſucceſs.

The following extract is taken from a letter received by a gentleman in Morris-Town from his friend in Suſſex county.

"On Sunday morning the 4th inſt. about one o'clock, Major Hoops, having reaſon to believe that diſaffected perſons were in his neighbourhood, diſcovered a fellow in company with a woman near his houſe; he immediately queſtioned them; the woman prevaricated, and the man heſitating in his anſwers, gave him ſuſpicion; upon which he deſired them to walk into the houſe, that he might be fully aſſured of what they told him. Major Hoops on his way to the houſe looking round, found the man running away; he purſued and took him, not without wounding the fellow through the arm with a ſmall-ſword, upon ſeeing a cocked piſtol in his hand. He was diſcovered to be a Levy ſoldier in his regimentals, belonging to the corps of Jerſey Volunteers; on bringing him to the light, the Major preſented one of the piſtols he had taken from him to his head, and reſolutely declared he would put him to death, if he did not inform him of his deſigns in coming to this part of the country. He ſaid that about three weeks ago he came out with Lieut. Moody, and another, from New-York, who had received inſtructions from General Kniphauſen, but he kept them ſecret; only hinting that he was to take ſome perſon off within two miles of Morris-Town, but finding that he was not at home, nor would be before the 15th of this month, they came up here in order to paſs their time away till the perſon returned: That he had left Moody in the road near the Moravian Mills; that he had liberty to go to his uncle's, one Matthew Lowrey, where he was then going, had not Major Hoops diſappointed him; and that he was to meet

Moody and his companion on the top of Jenny Jump mountain on Thurſday night, when they were to proceed on their intended expedition.

"After leaving him under guard, and collecting his own people and a few of his neighbours, purſuit was given to Moody, but unfortunately could not make any diſcoveries."

From a LONDON MAGAZINE.

RETURN of the Killed, Wounded, and Taken, of the Britiſh Army in America.

	Killed.	wound.	taken.
Lexington and Concord,	43	70	
Bunker's Hill, - -	746	1150	
Ticonderoga, St. Johns and Quebec,	61	110	350
The Lake, by General Arnold,	53	64	
Sullivan's Iſland, - -	191	260	
The Cedars, - -	40	70	
Norfolk (Virginia) -	129	175	40
Different actions on Long-Iſland,	840	1660	65
Harlem, and Hell-Gate, -	236	175	49
Time of landing at New-York,	57	100	
White Plains, - -	450	470	270
Fort-Waſhington, -	900	1500	
Fort Lee, - -	20	35	
Trenton, - -	35	60	948
Princeton, - -	74	100	
Boſton road, by Capt. Harding,	52	20	750
In different tranſports, -			390
Danbury, - - -	260	350	
Iron-Hill, near Elk, -	59	80	20
Brandywine, - -	800	1170	
Reading road, by Gen. Maxwell,	40	60	
Staten-Iſland, by Gen. Sullivan,	94	150	278
Bennington, - -	900	1300	300
F. Montgomery, by Gen. Clinton,	500	700	
Fort-Mifflin, - -	320	53	84
General Burgoyne's army,	2000	1126	5572
	8900	11008	9116

NEW-YORK, *June* 10.

Laſt Wedneſday morning his Majeſty's ſhip Iris, of 32 guns, Capt. Hawker, fell in (off the eaſt end of Long-Iſland) with L'Hermoine frigate, of 36 guns, and, after an engagement of an hour and twenty minutes, having ſeven men killed, and nine wounded, forced her to retire with great loſs: The Iris purſued the enemy in vain, her fore-topſail yard being ſhot away, and was otherwiſe greatly injured, and notwithſtanding a rebel frigate hove in ſight, the Frenchman continued to retire, tho' he outſailed the then crippled Iris. Captain Hawker, the day before, drove a rebel privateer aſhore upon Long-Iſland.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 21.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening Lieutenant Colonel Tenant arrived here with the following Diſpatches from Major General Lincoln to Congreſs.

SIR, Charleſtown, May 24, 1780.

THE encloſed papers will inform Congreſs of each important circumſtance which has occurred in this department ſince I did myſelf the honor to write them on the 9th ult. by Mr. Cannon.

They will hereby obſerve, that after every effort and exertion made by a handful of brave troops, contending with numberleſs hardſhips and difficulties, (to all which they moſt chearfully ſubmitted) we were reduced to the ſad neceſſity of treating with Sir Henry Clinton, and acceding to the terms of capitulation, which accompany this letter.

I ſhall not at preſent go into a detail of the matter as I expect to reach Congreſs before this---but ſhould I not, Lieutenant Colonel Tenant, who is the bearer of this letter, will be able to give a minute ſtate of things: I muſt beg leave therefore to refer Congreſs to that gentleman, and to aſſure them, that his ſteady attention to duty and zeal for the ſervice, entitle him to every reſpect. I have the honor to be, with the higheſt regard and eſteem,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

B. LINCOLN.

Lieutenant Colonel Tenant will be able to inform Congreſs what has cauſed ſo much delay in getting off the diſpatches.

His Excellency Samuel Huntington, Eſq;
Preſident of Congreſs.

[*For Letters and Articles of Capitulation, ſee our laſt Week's Gazette.*]

RETURN of the killed and wounded during the ſiege.

Killed, 1 Colonel, 1 Aid de Camp, 6 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 10 Serjeants, 68 rank and file, continentals --- Wounded, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 18 Serjeants, and 114 rank and file, continentals.

The militia and ſeamen being in a different part of the town, ſuffered no loſs.

RETURN of the continental troops, priſoners of war, including the ſick and wounded.

Major General Lincoln.

Brigadiers; Moultrie, M'Intoſh, Woodford, Scott, Du Portail, Hogan.

Colonels 9, Lieutenant Colonels 14, Majors 15, Captains and Captain Lieutenants 84, Lieutenants 84, ſecond Lieutenants and Enſigns 32.

Non-commiſſioned officers 209, drums and fifes 140, rank and file 1977.

The number of deſerters of our army from the 29th of March to the 12th May, amounted only to 20.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

The barracks of Charleſtown, as extenſive and commodious as thoſe in Philadelphia, have been fixed upon by the Commiſſioners for the reſidence of our continental troops during their captivity. Commiſſaries and Quarter-Maſters of our own have been appointed to procure proviſions and other neceſſaries from the Britiſh Commiſſary General, and iſſue them to our ſoldiers.---Three field officers are to remain conſtantly in town to ſuperintend the priſoners &c. and are to be relieved as often as they pleaſe.---The other officers are alſo at liberty to viſit their men at any time, by giving notice of the day and hour to the Commiſſary of priſoners --- The General officers and ſome of the Field officers were allowed to take up quarters, &c. any where within the limits of Chriſt Church Pariſh; and the enemy ſeemed to be diſpoſed to grant any reaſonable requeſt, in conſideration of the brave defence made by the troops.

The fourth day after the ſurrender of the town, the arſenal, in which had been depoſited all the ſtands of arms taken by the enemy, was blown up by a few barrels of powder imprudently left there, and which accidentally took fire. Upwards of 40 Britiſh ſoldiers, and ſome Heſſians periſhed in the exploſion, and ſix houſes were totally burnt.

The ardour and laudable ambition that has appeared among the inhabitants of Philadelphia ſince the report of the loſs of Charleſtown firſt became a ſerious matter, is a proof how deeply the cauſe of America is engraven in their hearts. I am, like every other loyal and faithful citizen, affected at every diſaſter which befals us, but when I ſee theſe loſſes inſtead of depreſſing us animate us to great and generous actions, I forget the hurt in the good that it produces. The loſs of Charleſtown has already given riſe to ſeveral moſt public ſpirited meaſures, which it is probable would not otherwiſe have taken place, becauſe the neceſſity of them would not have been ſo manifeſt.

Firſt, an aſſociation of all the officers of government, and the merchants and principal inhabitants of the city, to receive and ſupport the new State money at the value of gold and ſilver, which will likewiſe naturally extend to raiſe the value of all paper money.

Secondly, a ſubſcription has been moſt liberally entered into, began by the merchants of the city, for raiſing a fund of hard money to be given in bounties for filling up the quota of the Pennſylvania line; and,

Thirdly, to the everlaſting honor of the ladies of this city be it told, that they, contending with the gentlemen for the palm of patriotiſm, or rather ſweetly ſtriving to enrich it with new embelliſhments, have began a ſubſcription for the noble purpoſe of their country's good. Ladies of the firſt claſs have undertaken to conduct it in the ſeveral Wards, and the ſucceſs it has met with diſcovers ſuch energy of heart and elegance of ſentiment, as does honor to the ſex.

And that no exertion might be wanting that the city of Philadelphia can contribute, a meeting of the merchants and other principal inhabitants, was held laſt Friday at the city tavern, when it was agreed to procure on their own credit, rations for the ſupport of the army to the amount of Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds hard money. Examples ſo patriotic and animating cannot fail of being glorioufly followed by every other State in the union, and put us in ſuch a formidable condition to co-operate with our allies immediately on their arrival, that the pilfering war of the enemy will receive its ſentence of death.

The Subſcription Securities to the Philadelphia Bank, amounted yeſterday to upwards of Two Hundred and Seventy Thouſand Pounds hard Money, and ſo great and general is the degree of public ſpirit at this time, that there is no doubt but twice Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds (the ſum propoſed) would be ſubſcribed if wanted.

In CONGRESS, *May* 19, 1780.

Reſolved, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall take and proſecute to conviction, any perſon who ſhall prepare, engrave, ſtamp, forge or print, or cauſe or procure to be prepared, engraved, ſtamped, forged or printed, the counterfeit reſemblance of any Paper Bills of Credit iſſued, emitted or made by Congreſs, or who ſhall counterfeit or ſign the name or names of the ſigners to any true bills to ſuch counterfeit paper, with the intention that ſuch counterfeit paper ſhall be paſſed in payments or received as genuine and good Bills, whether the ſame be ſo paſſed or received or not; or who ſhall pay or tender in payment any ſuch counterfeit money, or deliver the ſame to any other perſon or perſons, with an intention that ſuch counterfeit paper be paſſed, paid or received, as and for good and genuine, knowing the ſame to be forged or counterfeited, upon every ſuch conviction, and procuring a certificate thereof, under the hands of the Judges before whom ſuch conviction ſhall be had, or either of them, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall receive of the Continental Loan-Officer of the State where ſuch conviction ſhall be had, the ſum of Two Thouſand Dollars in the preſent Continental Currency, which the ſaid Loan-Officer is hereby directed and required to pay out of any public money in his hands, and to charge the ſame to the United States.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN COUNCIL,
Philadelphia, Thurſday, June 15, 1780.

WHEREAS the regular and punctual Collection of the Fines for Neglect of Militia Duty is not only indiſpenſibly neceſſary to encourage the brave and well affected to turn out in the Service of their Country; but as a preſent Fund to defray certain unavoidable Expences which attend actual Service. The ſeveral Captains or commanding Officers of Companies are therefore hereby required, agreeable to Law, to make an immediate Return of all Delinquents on the ſeveral Muſter Days, to the Lieutenant Colonels or Commanding Officers, who, together with the Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants, are directed to proceed immediately to the Recovery thereof, as by Law directed. *Extract from the Minutes,*
T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Wedneſday, May 31.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means was read and adopted, and is as follows:

"That in the opinion of your Committee, it is of the utmoſt conſequence, that every poſſible meaſure ſhould be taken to forward the collection of public taxes, and that every Member of this Houſe ſhould engage immediately on his return, to inform the Treaſurer and Collectors, &c. of the county in which he reſides, of the Laws paſſed during this Seſſion, for enforcing the collection of taxes, and uſe their utmoſt influence to accompliſh this very neceſſary buſineſs." *Extract from the Minutes,*
THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

*** The public Commencement intended to have been held at the Univerſity on the 22d inſtant, is put off until the fourth of July---the time allowed for the neceſſary preparations being too ſhort.

THE Public are hereby notified that the Partnerſhip of William Richards and Henry Land is diſſolved: No debts contracted during the partnerſhip remain unſettled. Thoſe who are indebted to ſaid company are deſired to pay the ſame to WILLIAM RICHARDS or HENRY LAND.

A freſh and general aſſortment of Capital and Patent MEDICINES, &c. to be ſold by WILLIAM RICHARDS, in Market-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Spread Eagle, near the Court-Houſe, and at his ſtore at Trenton-Landing, amongſt which are, Calomel, Camphor, Cantharides, Chamomile Flowers, Cortex Peru, Flour of Sulphur, French Barley, Gum Arabick, Glaubers and Epſom Salts, Iſinglaſs, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, Magneſia, Opium, Rhubarb, Sago, Senna, Roman Vitriol and Tartar Emetic; alſo, choice Pickled Sturgeon, fine India Soy, beſt Muſtard, Sweet oil, and Corks of all ſorts.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Whitemarſh, the laſt week in May, a large red COW, and calved the 2d day of June inſt. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

PATRICK MENAN.

N. B. I have publiſhed her in hand bills all round the neighbourhood. †

LOST,

THE following LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, contained in a pair of ſaddle bags, that were loſt on the 23d of March, at Paramus, in New-Jerſey, and found by the enemy at the time of their attack of that poſt, and carried into New-York, viz.

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, for 500 Dollars each, dated Philadelphia, November 19, 1778, payable to Joſiah Crane.

No. 1398, for 1000 Dollars, dated January 14, 1779; No. 3548, for 600 Dollars, dated January 14, 1779; No. 7103, for 300 Dollars, dated February 10, 1779; No. 5490, for 400 Dollars, dated November 19, 1778. Payable to Joſiah Crane, Hook, and Matthias Keutſch.

Notice being given to the Loan-Office, to prevent the payment of the above Certificates, all perſons are HEREBY CAUTIONED not to negociate them, but are deſired to ſtop, and forward them to JOHN WILCOCKS, Philadelphia, or JOSIAH CRANE, at Albany, for which a handſome reward will be given.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away, the 6th inſt. June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Makefield, Bucks county, a ſervant LAD, named Samuel Harris, about 18 years of age, of a dark complexion, dark eyes, and has ſhort brown hair; had on, when he went away, a flax and tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, is very talkative, uſed to live in Philadelphia, and ſuppoſed to be gone that way. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JOHN BEAUMONT, jun.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or conceal ſaid ſervant at their peril. ¶

Potts-Town, June 6, 1780.

WHEREAS in the Gazette of the 4th of Auguſt laſt we had an advertiſement inſerted, ſetting forth, that Robert Dill, A. C. I. did ſet up a public advertiſement in this town, accuſing us of propagating and ſpreading a report of his having ſold Continental Salt out of the ſtore: Theſe are therefore to acquaint him and the public, that we never ſaid he ſold Continental Salt, but that he, the ſaid Dill, ſold ſalt out of the Continental Store, is what we ſaid and can teſtify.

Now upon examining more particularly into the matter, we find that Robert Dill, at the requeſt of James May, took in a few barrels of ſalt which was ſaid May's property into the ſtore; that John Balty, who acted as ſcaleman for Robert Dill, at the requeſt of ſaid James May, ſold a few buſhels of his ſalt; but it was not nor is it our deſign to make any one believe that the public received any injury from the ſale of that ſalt, nor do we of our knowledge know or believe that Robert Dill has betrayed the truſt repoſed in him, nor do we want our former advertiſement to be underſtood as injurious to him

¶ DETERICK MATTEX, ADAM CLECKNER.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN CLOTHIER, or one that will take a mill on ſhares. Such a perſon, if recommended for ſobriety and honeſty, may meet with encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber, living one mile below Dover, in the Delaware State.

June 6, 1780. † 5w THOMAS NIXON.

Camp, near Morriſtown, June 3, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of Mr. John Logan, in Mindham townſhip, Morris county, on the night of the 30th May laſt, A black MARE, four years old, 14½ hands high, ſhod all round, with three white feet, and a ſtar in her forehead; trots and hand gallops remarkably well, very high ſpirited. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo as the ſubſcriber may have the mare, and the thief be brought to puniſhment, ſhall have the above reward, or FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the mare only, by

ALEXANDER PARKER,
† Capt. 7th Pennſylvania Regt.

WAS ſtolen, on the night of the 10th inſtant June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, the following GOODS, a green mantua gown, ruffled, lined with blue ſtuff, a pale blue taffety ditto, ruffled, three or four pieces cut out of the tail, and a new piece put in, two cotton and linen ſheets, two fine linen ditto, three diaper napkins, marked E. H. three yards and an half of blue ſtuff, ſix yards of dull green worſted, a new beaver hat, a piece of blue taffety, enough to make a bonnet, a piece of green mantua, ſix yards and an half of eight hundred ſhirting linen, a lincey petticoat, with a ſmall ſtripe of green and pale red in it. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid thief or thieves, ſo that they be brought to juſtice, ſhall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, paid by

June 21, 1780. ¶ ELIZABETH DAVIS.

New-Garden, Cheſter county, 6th Month 16, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE open, laſt night, the houſe of the ſubſcriber, and ſtolen thereout, a ſilver watch, with a ſilver dial-plate, maker's name on it Reeve, London, and on the inſide Chas. Reeve, London, number believed to be 777; a ſteel chain, ſeal of a bluiſh colour, ſet in ſilver, with a ſpread eagle cut thereon, a braſs key, and the main ſpring lately mended: Alſo a woman's light coloured cloth cloak, with a cape to it, and a copperas coloured check handkerchief, marked S. S. with black ſilk. The above articles are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by two men, one of whom had on a dark brown coat and trowſers, the other a blue coat, other dreſs not known. Whoever ſecures the thief or thieves, ſo as they may be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his goods again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or *Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars* for the goods only. ¶ JACOB SHARPLESS.

TEN days ago came to the place
Of the ſubſcriber, at a pace,
A dark bay Mare, I will make bold,
Fourteen hands high and four years old;
With ſaddle on and bridle too,
And both of them are almoſt new;
No brand nor ear-mark ſhe has got,
In midling order is her lot;
The owner I deſire to ſee
Him come and prove his property;
In reaſon, charges I'll expect,
To bring the coppers don't neglect.
In Cheſter county is my home,
In Londonderry townſhip known:
What name I'll go by when above,
Is only known to Dictaen Jove,
But here I'm called SAMUEL LOVE.

THE great Detriment done to the Army of the United States, by deſerters ſerving on board private ſhips of war, having induced His Excellency the Preſident, and the Executive Council, to declare by their Reſolve of April 28th laſt, that the ſhares due to ſuch deſerters be ſtopped in the hands of the Agent. All perſons are cautioned not to purchaſe ſhares, and Agents not to deliver part of prize goods before condemnation and iſſue thereof by the Marſhal, as no ſale made by, or delivery to deſerters will be allowed.

Every perſon diſcovering to the ſubſcriber the names of deſerters from the American army, ſerving on board private veſſels of war, or otherwiſe, ſhall for every ſuch deſerter diſcovered, with the name by which he entered, receive a reward of Fifty Dollars.

LEWIS NICHOLA, Agent for the State.

One GUINEA Reward.

WAS loſt in this City, a Gold LOCKET, ſet with garnets on one ſide, on the other the cypher CNG in hair. Whoever has found the ſame and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, ſhall be paid the above reward. All Goldſmiths and others, to whom it may be offered for ſale, are deſired to ſtop it.

June 6, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on Friday evening laſt, from the Falls of Schuylkill, a ſtrawberry roan MARE, about 15 hands high, paces and trots, 7 or 8 years old; had on a large quilted ſaddle, with a green cloth, and a ſnaffle bridle. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN VANDEREN. ¶

Philadelphia, June 7, 1780.

ALL Perſons who have any juſt demands on the ſubſcriber, are deſired to call or ſend in their accounts for ſettlement, within Thirty Days from the above date; and thoſe that are in any wiſe indebted to him, are likewiſe deſired to pay the ſame to him within Thirty Days, as he intends to move to his native country, Wirtemberg, as ſoon as poſſible. JACOB SULGER, Baker in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

THIS is to notify the Owners of Repaupo Meadows, lying in the county of Glouceſter, in Weſt New-Jerſey, to meet the Managers on the firſt day of July next, at the houſe of William Eldridge, inn-keeper in Greenwich townſhip, in ſaid county, to agree upon a ſum of money to be aſſeſſed and levied to ſupport the banks and water-works, agreeable to the act of Aſſembly. By order of the Managers, ¶ THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

TAKEN up by John Edies, in Frankfort, laſt February, a bay MARE, about 12 years old, branded I. H. on the near ſhoulder; ſhe is now in the hands of the Overſeers of the Poor of Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for her expences in three weeks from this date, by NATHAN WHITMAN,

June 6, 1780. ¶ JACOB SIBLAY.

Baltimore, May 30, 1780.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, about nine miles from this town, a mulatto fellow named JOE. He is very likely and ſtout made, 25 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a ſcar on one of his wriſts, and walks very erect.---Had on and took with him, a white cloth ſurtout coat, an old blue regimental coat, faced with red, and the ſleeves, from the elbows, mended with white cloth, white cloth waiſtcoat, a ſtriped waiſtcoat, lined with blue linſey woolſey, a pair of linen corded breeches, one pair of linen and one pair of blue worſted overalls, one pair of tow linen trowſers, three ſhirts, a black ſtock, a pair of blue ribbed worſted ſtockings, a new wool hat, with a braſs button to it, and a pair of French leather ſhoes, with braſs buckles. He has much the appearance of having been in the army, where he was ſome time a waggoner. He is very plauſible in ſpeech, and will probably attempt to paſs as a free man, by the name of JOSEPH HANSON. It is likely he may attempt to paſs towards Buſh-Town, near where his mother lives.---Whoever takes up the ſaid runaway, and ſecures or brings him to my plantation, WILLIAM ANDREW, overſeer, or to me in this town, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges. MATTHEW RIDLEY.

Edgmont townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, May 31

ABOUT the middle of January laſt, at the time of the great ſnow, as the Virginia troops marched from Cheſter to Downingtown, myſelf and neighbours being by the road, a young man came along leading a large dark brown HORSE, without brand or ear mark, which he turned out to die without giving him in charge with any one, and as the ſubſcriber hath ſaved the horſe alive ſo far unexpectedly, and he appears to be valuable, the owner is deſired to prove his property, pay the coſt, and take the horſe away. ¶ MORDECAI MASSEY.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Leatherman, late of Lower Merion, deceaſed, are requeſted to come and make payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, within five weeks from this date, in order for ſettlement.

May 25, 1780. FRANCIS LEATHERMAN, ANTHONY LEVERING, } Executors. ¶

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

Gwined townſhip, Philadelphia county, May 31.

WAS Stolen, on the night of the 24th of April laſt, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, A black MARE, about 14 hands high, about 7 years old, high courage, and carries lofty, ſhe turns her fore feet remarkably out, trots and paces. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief ſhall have the above reward, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare only, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by

† JACOB SMITH.

May 29. 1780.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Cheſter, about ten days ago, A ſmall bay HORSE, about 12½ hands high, ſhod all round, both paces and trots, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ EDWARD VERNON.

To be SOLD,

A HEALTHY and good looking NEGROE MAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, and has been bred a Farmer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may enquire of the Printers hereof.

DESERTED from Berks county, Pennſylvania, the 17th of April, 1780, A certain JAMES PARKER, an enliſted Waggoner in the park of Artillery for one year, born in Ireland, a taylor by trade, about 48 years of age, wore a white felt hat, brown coat, with white metal buttons, and trowſers; much addicted to liquor. Alſo a certain MICHAEL SELLSAR, on the 16th of May, of Dutch extraction, born in Pennſylvania, talks broken Engliſh, about 5 feet 7 inches high. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerters, and confines them in any goal, ſo as they may be ſent to camp, or to Reading, ſhall receive the Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, or the Waggon Maſter General.

ALEXANDER TURNER, D. W. M. G.

Miltcreek hundred, Newcaſtle county, Delaware State, May 30, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber on the night of the 21ſt of this month, A dark bay HORSE, 15 hands high, 7 years old this graſs, ſhod before, is a little hip-ſhot in his near hip, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a ſnip on his noſe. Suppoſed to be ſtole by a ſtranger, his name unknown, wears a blue coat, red jacket, and cloth coloured leggings, half up his thigh; is about 6 feet high, a ſtout made fellow, ſwarthy complexion, black hair, inclining to curl, marked with the ſmall pox. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have his horſe again and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horſe only, paid by † WILLIAM GRAHAM.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merrion, the 18th inſtant, A Sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a bald face, two white hind feet, ſhod before, branded on the near buttock CH, ſuppoſed to be 7 or 8 years old, trots and canters well. The owner is deſired to come, and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. * WILLIAM WARD.

May 20, 1780.

Bucks county, May 22, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Joſeph Galloway, Gilbert Hicks, Thomas Weſt, and Peter Perlee, late of the county of Bucks, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State; The ſubſcriber, Agent for the ſaid county, hereby gives NOTICE, that the intereſts and eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, Gilbert Hicks, Thomas Weſt, and Peter Perlee, in the following tracts of land, viz.

A LOT of near an acre of land, with a large good ſtone dwelling-houſe thereon, conveniently ſituate for a tavern, at the Four Lane-Ends, in Middletown townſhip, late Gilbert Hicks's, Eſquire

A TRACT, containing 170 acres, ſituate in Warwick townſhip, with improvements thereon, late Thomas Weſt's.

A TRACT, ſituate in Durham townſhip, containing about 150 acres, with improvements, late Peter Perlee's.

A TRACT, ſituate in Durham aforeſaid, containing 168 acres, with improvements, and is Lot No. 8 of Durham Tract, late Joſeph Galloway's, Eſquire; alſo will be ſold, Joſeph Galloway's right, title and intereſt to the Stamping-works and Cinder-heap in Durham.

The ſales will be held at the Court-Houſe in Newtown, on Wedneſday, the 28th day of June next.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, to wit, one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert again to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a Certificate being produced from the Agent of full payment of the purchaſe money, a Deed will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agent will attend on the 10th day after ſale to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

* GEORGE WALL, Agent B. county.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Parrock, Hudſon Burr, John Looſely, Alexander Smith, Abraham Carliſle and Joel Evans, all late of the city of Philadelphia, have, in due courſe of law, been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State.

We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give NOTICE, That the eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, Hudſon Burr, John Looſely, Alexander Smith, Abraham Carliſle and Joel Evans, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages, Lots, Rents and Tenements, to wit,

No. 1. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of John Patterſon, ſhoemaker.

No. 2. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, adjoining the above, in tenure of George Heyl, taylor.

No. 3. A brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front-ſtreet and Water-ſtreet, in tenure of the widow Coppock.

No. 4. A brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, adjoining the above, in tenure of Allen Cathcart.

No. 5. A lot, wharff and ſtores, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet and ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth 71 feet, and extending in depth from Water-ſtreet into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; the ſtores and wharff in tenure of Colonel Lewis Farmer, and part of the lot under rent to Captain Peter Brown, and part under rent to Iſaac Cathral.

No. 6. Two yearly rent charges, one of 17l. and one of 10l. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of two lots, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in tenure of Sarah Forreſt and William Niles.

No. 7. A yearly rent charge of 2l. 14s. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of a lot on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Edward Brooks.

No. 9. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet and north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth about 16 feet, and in depth about 96 feet, in tenure of Dietrich Metzner.

No. 10. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, adjoining the above, containing in breadth about 16 feet, and in depth about 96 feet, in tenure of Abraham Wilt, jun.

No. 11. A lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, adjoining an alley which divides this from the laſt mentioned two meſſuages and lots, containing in breadth about 22 feet, and in depth about 51 feet, in tenure of Peter Paris.

No. 12. A lot of ground and wharff, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet and north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth about 40 feet, and extending in depth from Water-ſtreet into the river Delaware, as far as low water mark, at preſent under rent to the following perſons, for the following ſums, viz.

The widow Saliſbury,	8l.	Pennſylvania currency.
John Patterſon, ſmith,	10l.	
John Flinton,	7l.	
Caſſel and Caſdrop, for the wharff,	32l.	
	57l.	

No. 13. Two yearly rent charges, one of 9l. and the other of 7l. 10s. iſſuing out of two lots of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Water-ſtreets, in tenure of Robert Black and the widow Saliſbury.

No. 14. Two yearly rents iſſuing out of two lots of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, one of 4l. and one of 3l. 5s. Pennſylvania currency, in tenure of Michael Dawſon and Nathaniel Brown.

No. 15. Four yearly rent charges, one of 3l. 6s. two of 3l. 10s. each, and one of 3l. 2s. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of four lots of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine and eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreets, in tenure of George Herger, Adolph Gilman's executors, Frederick Mous and Charles Meredith.

No. 16. Two yearly rent charges, one of 4l. and one of 6l. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of two lots of ground on the eaſt ſide of Second-Street, between Vine and Saſſafras-ſtreets, in tenure of George Peakham, (late of Frederick Rohr, deceaſed) and Jacob Brown: All late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock, during the term of his natural life.

No. 17. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Vine and Saſſafras-ſtreets, containing in breadth about 17 feet, and extending in depth about 175 feet to Crown-ſtreet. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Hudſon Burr.

No. 18. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Metts and company, ſubject to 2l. groundrent per annum. Late the eſtate of the ſaid John Looſely.

No. 19. A frame ſmith ſhop, brick kitchen and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet and ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, in tenure of ——— Adams and company, ſubject to a groundrent of 8l. 12s. Pennſylvania currency per annum. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Alexander Smith.

No. 20. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth about 15 feet, and in depth about 135 feet, ſubject to a groundrent of 4l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency per annum. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Abraham Carliſle, deceaſed.

No. 21. A two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Stamper's alley, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing in breadth about 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth about 43 feet 6 inches. Late the eſtate of the ſaid Joel Evans.

All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-Houſe in the ſaid city, on Monday, the 26th day of June next. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day, until the whole be ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remaining three fourth parts thereof to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And, to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment; and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL, ROBERT SMITH, } Agents.

PARCHMENT,

Made and Sold by

ROBERT WOOD,

IN Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Jail, Philadelphia; where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers or others, may be ſupplied in large or ſmall quantities. *6w.

To be SOLD by private ſale, or exchanged for a convenient HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana river, oppoſite to and within half a mile of the borough of Wilmington, containing 50 acres of good drained marſh meadow, and about 5 acres of upland adjoining thereto; the upland is high, and having a ſpring of good water, is an agreeable ſituation to build on; the whole fit for grazing or an extraordinary dairy. There is alſo to be ſold a leaſe for ſix years, of 18 acres of marſh meadow, adjoining the ſaid premiſes, the banks of the whole are in good repair, and the alotment of bank which belongs to ſaid marſh is well ſtoned, ſo that a ſmall expence will ſupport the ſame. For terms inquire of CHAMLESS ALLEN, merchant, Philadelphia, or JOSEPH WARNER, in Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, on Delaware.

N. B. Said Warner has alſo about 30 head of horned cattle, and three valuable horſes to diſpoſe of. ¶ 6 w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE. 1780. THE NUMB. 2611.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1780.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOSEPH REED, Esquire,
PRESIDENT, *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable House of Assembly, in their last session, duly sensible of the exigencies of war, and the necessity of sudden and extraordinary exertions in times of special difficulty and danger, did vest in this Council a power to declare Martial Law, for such purposes and so far as the same might be conducive to the public security, and the safety and defence of the good and faithful citizens of this Commonwealth: AND WHEREAS since the passing the said resolution the honourable Committee of Congress now with the army, and his Excellency the Commander in Chief, have, in the most pressing and cogent terms, represented the absolute necessity of procuring certain enumerated supplies for the army, in so short a space of time that the usual and ordinary forms must be dispensed with, or the requisition remain unexecuted; and the late offensive movement of the enemy, of which certain intelligence has been just received, admits of no delay in procuring a number of horses and waggons to be forwarded with all expedition to camp: AND WHEREAS the indiscriminate admission of all strangers into this city, without examination or enquiry, enables our artful and inveterate enemy to introduce their spies and emissaries, distribute their counterfeit money, and by such like practices defeat the best designs for the public welfare, and can no longer, with a due regard to our own safety, be permitted or connived at; for the preventing whereof we have thought proper to direct an office of enquiry to be opened, and Commissioners to be appointed, with power and authority to apprehend all suspicious persons, and take such other measures as the public safety may require. WHEREFORE, for the purposes aforesaid, and no farther at present, we have thought proper, and do hereby declare MARTIAL LAW, authorizing and requiring the persons by us to be appointed to proceed, as they may be specially directed from time to time, to execute the purposes aforesaid, for all which this our Proclamation shall be their sufficient warrant and authority. And we do in like manner require all officers civil and military, and all other the faithful inhabitants of this Commonwealth, to aid and assist them therein, as they tender their own welfare and safety, and as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN, by order of the Council, under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Esquire, President, and the seal of the State, at* Philadelphia, *this ninth day of* June, *in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty.*

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest. T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the PEOPLE.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholesale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *opposite the Jersey-Market,*

A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and exceeding good Paper.

At same Place may be had,

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL and neat assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, some capital instruments, a case of six scalpels, with forceps, blow pipe, hook and scissars, a case of couching instruments. Smellie's forceps, with their appertenances, trocar, and several other instruments. The whole to be sold together, being all in good order; late the property of a deceased eminent Physician. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

STOLEN out of the pasture of Joseph Darlington, near Brandywine Meeting, in West Nantmill township, Chester county, on the 17th instant June, a likely brown MARE, heavy eared, the off eye disfigured by cutting her for the hooks, short tail, shod before, paces and trots, is in very good order, about 14 hands 3 inches high, and has a little white spot behind one of her ears. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so that the owner may get his mare and the thief brought to justice, shall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or for the mare only THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home to the above place, by JOHN WARD. ¶

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the house of the subscriber, in Upper Merion, on the night of the 9th instant June, a silver WATCH, with an old fashioned silver face, maker's name Prince, No. 2605, two pair silver buckles, one middling large, 34 penny weight 5 grains; the other a small carved buckle, 25 penny weight, marked D D, and one homespun shirt. Whoever apprehends the thief, so that the owner may get the above articles, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. All watch makers and others are desired to stop the above articles, should they be offered for sale, and all reasonable charges shall be paid with the reward, by

† ISAAC DAVIS.

THE Public are hereby notified that the Partnership of William Richards and Henry Land is dissolved: No debts contracted against Richards and Land during the partnership remain unsettled. Those who are indebted to said company, are desired to pay the same to WILLIAM RICHARDS.

A fresh and general assortment of Capital and Patent MEDICINES, &c. to be sold by WILLIAM RICHARDS, in Market-street, at the Sign of the Spread Eagle, near the Court-House, and at his store at Trenton-Landing, amongst which are, Calomel, Camphor, Cantharides, Chamomile Flowers, Cortex Peru, Flour of Sulphur, French Barley, Gum Arabick, Glaubers and Epsom Salts, Isinglass, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, Magnesia, Opium, Rhubarb, Sago, Senna, Roman Vitriol and Tartar Emetic; also, choice Pickled Sturgeon, fine India Soy, best Mustard, Sweet oil, and Corks of all sorts.

To be LETT,

In a public Part of the CITY,

A good House, and Furniture.

Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN from the plantation of Israel Pemberton, but now the property of the subscriber, in Germantown, a black MARE, 5 years old, has two white feet, a large star in her forehead, about 14 hands high, walks close with her hind legs, and has a small white streak under her belly. Whoever takes up and secures the above mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES OGLEBY.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, in Lower Merion township, on Lancaster road, a large roan HORSE, full 15 hands high, shod before, his hind feet white, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ROBERT HOLLAND. ¶

L O S T,

THE following LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATES, contained in a pair of saddle bags, that were lost on the 23d of March, at Paramus, in New-Jersey, and found by the enemy at the time of their attack of that post, and carried into New-York, viz.

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, for 500 Dollars each, dated Philadelphia, November 19, 1778, payable to Josiah Crane.

No. 1398, for 1000 Dollars, dated January 14, 1779; No. 3548, for 600 Dollars, dated January 14, 1779; No. 7103, for 300 Dollars, dated February 10, 1779; No. 5490, for 400 Dollars, dated November 19, 1778. Payable to Josiah Crane, Hook, and Matthias Keutsch.

Notice being given to the Loan-Office, to prevent the payment of the above Certificates, all persons are HEREBY CAUTIONED not to negociate them, but are desired to stop, and forward them to JOHN WILCOCKS, Philadelphia, or JOSIAH CRANE, at Albany, for which a handsome reward will be given.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away, the 6th inst. June, from the subscriber, living in Upper Makefield, Bucks county, a servant LAD, named Samuel Harris, about 18 years of age, of a dark complexion, dark eyes, and has short brown hair; had on, when he went away, a flax and tow shirt and trowsers, old felt hat, is very talkative, used to live in Philadelphia, and supposed to be gone that way. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by JOHN BEAUMONT, jun.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or conceal said servant at their peril. ¶

Potts-Town, June 6, 1780.

WHEREAS in the Gazette of the 4th of August last we had an advertisement inserted, setting forth, that Robert Dill, A. C. I. did set up a public advertisement in this town, accusing us of propagating and spreading a report of his having sold Continental Salt out of the store: These are therefore to acquaint him and the public, that we never said he sold Continental Salt, but that he, the said Dill, sold salt out of the Continental Store, is what we said and can testify.

Now upon examining more particularly into the matter, we find that Robert Dill, at the request of James May, took in a few barrels of salt which was said May's property into the store; that John Balty, who acted as scaleman for Robert Dill, at the request of said James May, sold a few bushels of his salt; but it was not nor is it our design to make any one believe that the public received any injury from the sale of that salt, nor do we of our knowledge know or believe that Robert Dill has betrayed the trust reposed in him, nor do we want our former advertisement to be understood as injurious to him.

¶ DETERICK MATTEX, ADAM CLECKNER.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1780.

ALL Persons who have any just demands on the subscriber, are desired to call or send in their accounts for settlement, within Thirty Days from the above date; and those that are in any wise indebted to him, are likewise desired to pay the same to him within Thirty Days, as he intends to move to his native country, Wirtemberg, as soon as possible. JACOB SULGER, Baker in

¶ Race-street, Philadelphia.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN CLOTHIER, or one that will take a mill on shares. Such a person, if recommended for sobriety and honesty, may meet with encouragement by applying to the subscriber, living one mile below Dover, in the Delaware State.

June 6, 1780. † 5w. THOMAS NIXON.

Camp, near Morristown, June 3, 1780.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of Mr. John Logan, in Mindham township, Morris county, on the night of the 30th May last, A black MARE, four years old, 14½ hands high, shod all round, with three white feet, and a star in her forehead; trots and hand gallops remarkably well, very high spirited. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so as the subscriber may have the mare, and the thief be brought to punishment, shall have the above reward, or FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the mare only, by ALEXANDER PARKER,

† Capt. 7th Pennsylvania Regt.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, in Whitemarsh, the last week in May, a large red COW, and calved the 2d day of June inst. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

PATRICK MENAN.

N. B. I have published her in hand bills all round the neighbourhood. †

WAS stolen, on the night of the 10th instant June, from the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, the following GOODS, a green mantua gown, ruffled, lined with blue stuff, a pale blue taffety ditto, ruffled, three or four pieces cut out of the tail, and a new piece put in, two cotton and linen sheets, two fine linen ditto, three diaper napkins, marked E. H. three yards and an half of blue stuff, six yards of dull green worsted, a new beaver hat, a piece of blue taffety, enough to make a bonnet, a piece of green mantua, six yards and an half of eight hundred shirting linen, a lincey petticoat, with a small stripe of green and pale red in it. Whoever takes up and secures the said thief or thieves, so that they be brought to justice, shall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, paid by

June 21, 1780. ¶ ELIZABETH DAVIS.

New-Garden, Chester county, 6th Month 16, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE open, last night, the house of the subscriber, and stolen thereout, a silver watch, with a silver dial-plate, maker's name on it Reeve, London, and on the inside Chas. Reeve, London, number believed to be 777; a steel chain, seal of a bluish colour, set in silver, with a spread eagle cut thereon, a brass key, and the main spring lately mended: Also a woman's light coloured cloth cloak, with a cape to it, and a copperas coloured check handkerchief, marked S. S. with black silk. The above articles are supposed to be stolen by two men, one of whom had on a dark brown coat and trowsers, the other a blue coat, other dress not known. Whoever secures the thief or thieves, so as they may be brought to justice, and the owner get his goods again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or *Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars* for the goods only. ¶ JACOB SHARPLESS.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Ridley township, Chester county, a dunish coloured MARE, supposed to be stolen; she was brought into the neighbourhood the 25th of March last. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

May 25, 1780. ¶ JOHN PRICE.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away, on the 16th of October last, from the subscriber, living near the Trap in St Georges Hundred, New-Castle County, a Negroe man, named BILL, about 24 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, strait and well made, a right jet black complexion, and speaks good English. He formerly belonged to the estate of Samuel Vance, deceased. It is thought he has an old pass of his father's, who has travelled over most parts of the continent. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroe, so that he may be had again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶ ABEL MILES, or WILLIAM WORKMAN.

Earl township, Lancaster county, May 12.

RUN AWAY, the 12th day of this instant (May) from the subscriber, A servant man, named NATHANIEL BUFFINGTON, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a snuff coloured linsey coat, the fore part lined with tow linen, the fore part of the jacket of the same with the coat, the back part of brown cloth, a drab cloth overhawls, a pair of half worn pumps and steel buckles, an old felt hat, coarse shirt; about 19 years old. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him home to his master, or secures him in any goal so as his master may have him again, shall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, paid by WILLIS DAVIS. *

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

Translation of a letter from DON JUAN DE LANGARA, *to his Excellency* DON ANDRE REGIO, *Lieutenant-General of the Navy, and Commander of the* Cadiz *Department.*

SIR, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.

THE bad weather which my fleet has endured from the time of its entering the ocean on the second of this month, the thick fogs which prevented me from taking the latitude, and the violent south-west winds, not permitting me to reconnoitre the land, I was obliged to direct my course according to the best calculation I could form, which placed me in the latitude of Cadiz, and Cape St. Marie on the N. N. E. quarter, till the 16th between one and two in the afternoon, when I gave a signal to tack, and run to the S. E.

During this manœuvre the weather having cleared up a little, they perceived from the top masts of my ship, which formed the van guard, 20 sails, N. N. W. I did not alter my station, but gave the signal for forming the line, and preparing for action. The line was formed by my nine vessels, le Phœnix, le St. Augustin, le St. Eugene, le St. Dominique, le St. Laurent, le Princessa, le Diligent, le Monarque, and le St. Julien. I placed to the leeward of us our frigates la Sante Rosalie, and la Sante Cecile, together with the four prizes we had made. We remained on the main-top-masts, to make observations on the strength of the ships which went upon the same tack with us, and to take such measures as prudence should direct. At two o'clock we began to distinguish from below twenty large vessels, and 90 small ditto. We judged them from their signals to be enemies, but were not able to discover their force. While they remained at the distance of three leagues from us, we counted 22 ships of the line, of two and three decks, and several frigates, which were divided in two columns, the one running northward, and the other seeming to intend doubling upon our line, and thereby cutting off our retreat.

The superiority of the enemy determined me to take advantage of the weather, to enquire of the Commanders by signal, if they did not think it adviseable to gain the first port, and their opinions being unanimous for it, I gave orders for making the first port in the order of retreat, by a forced sail.

At three o'clock I bore eastward to engage the enemy to run into the Bay of Cadiz, if they persisted to chase us; but they always came up with us by a forced sail, and the Edgar, the best sailer of them, approached Le St. Dominique, which having lost her main yard in a hard gale of wind, on the 13th, could not follow us; the Edgar secured her flag, Le St. Dominique did the same, with an intention of defending it, and at half after four, the English gave a broadside, which our vessel returned from the larboard side; the fire of the latter was so well directed that the Edgar was obliged to retire, and Le St. Dominique made up to us, when she was enclosed by two of the enemy's ships, and put between two fires, but nevertheless she continued firing, both on the starboard and larboard, with the utmost spirit, particularly with her guns of retreat. We were in admiration of the gallant defence she made, and the bravery of the Captain, the officers, and the crew, when, after a thick smoke this unfortunate vessel disappeared. I presume she must have blown up, by the firing of her proper guns of retreat. Such was the tragic end of the valiant Spaniards who were on board, whose noble defence merited a better fate.

At the same time three other ships of the line engaged La Princessa, who defended herself alone by a forced sail, and an exceeding brisk fire, till La Diligent came to her assistance.

At sun-set the English ship the Defence of 74 guns, 32 on her first deck, and 18 on her second, began to attack the Phœnix, which I commanded, mounting 80 guns, 24 and 18 pounders. The briskness of our fire obliged the enemy to retire, and attack us on the larboard side, while we were engaged on the starboard with the Le Bienfaisant of 64 guns, 24 and 18 pounders. I got within pistol shot of the Defence, which appeared to have suffered much, my intention being to rid myself of one of my enemies; and I was equally determined to stop the best sailers amongst the English ships, to give our vessels time to escape; but I found myself immediately attacked by a third vessel of 90 guns, commanded, as they said, by Admiral Ross; and who, in one of her broadsides, cut off our mizenmast, the fall of which for a few minutes, interrupted the fire of some of our larboard guns; but we, however, soon disengaged ourselves. At six o'clock in the morning I received a musket ball near my left ear: I continued in the fore-castle giving the necessary orders, and the action continued without interruption, notwithstanding the enemy's superior force.

Owing to the high sea and few batteries we had, we were so overflowed with water between decks, that we were obliged to order several new scupper holes to be made to carry it off. At seven o'clock a fourth vessel came upon our poop, and soon after I received a wound in the right thigh, and immediately after another in my head, which made me faint away, and they carried me into the Surgeon's room. A fifth ship now came up and fired a broadside into us, which broke off our large scuttle mast, which fell on the deck, together with the yard and the top-gallant-mast.

The continual fire of the five English vessels, which attacked us now on all quarters at once, along-side, a-head, and a-stern, deprived us entirely of all power of management, and prevented all our manœuvres. Without rigging, our main-sail shot through and through like a sieve, our scuttle and top-gallant-mast fallen, our mizen-mast quite gone, our main-mast injured in a variety of places, and pierced with grape and other shot, and our hold full of water; having nothing but our foresail, the mast of which had given way, and the scuttle and top gallant-masts, neither of which could carry sail; without hope of mending our situation, or of receiving any relief—such was our condition, when at the very last extremity, about ten in the evening, we struck the flag, which we had defended for the glory of our King and country, against such a superiority of force, as made defence all that could possibly be expected, and left no doubt as to the issue of our fate. The enemies themselves will bear witness to the truth of this relation.

In the morning, as soon as their little boat could carry, Mr. Macbride, Captain of the Bienfaisant, came to see me, and complimented me much.---He said (if I may use his own expression) that a defence so glorious under such an inequality of strength was more to be envied than their victory, and informed me, that when we were in harbour, he would communicate some circumstances to me, which he himself had observed, which reflected the highest honour upon our conduct, and which had escaped my observation and recollection. He did me the honour, contrary to the general practice, to suffer our national flag, and that of my command, to remain in the Phœnix, and suffered the whole crew to continue on board, because the small-pox was in the Bienfaisant,---The same day, being the 18th, the English squadron and its convoy passed the Straits; but as a dead calm was set in to the leeward of Gibraltar, they anchored to the eastward of that place. The Phœnix entered the bay on the 19th, with the two vessels in her company, the Bienfaisant and the Defence, and I received in Gibraltar all the politeness possible from Admiral Duff, who commands there, from the Governor of the place, and from Admiral Digby, the second in the marine command in the squadron of Admiral Rodney, who himself paid me the same honour.

For the protection of my honour, and for the satisfaction of my conscience, I have thought it necessary to give your Excellency an account of the courage, of the intrepidity, of the coolness, and of the perseverance which all the officers discovered during the whole action---our two marine guards, also the three *contre Enseigne* of his Sicilian Majesty, and the whole crew of the Phœnix, gave the strongest testimonies of the most undoubted bravery and zeal;---their wounds could not detain them in the hold;---they would not stay to have them dressed, but rushed again to their posts upon deck, eager to acquire and participate in new glories.---I represent all this to your Excellency, that you may explain to his Majesty how much his subjects on board the Phœnix were disposed for his service, and how ardently they wished to sacrifice their lives, and every thing, for the glory and honour of his arms.

The English fleet not having yet arrived in this port, I cannot give your Excellency an exact or minute account of the conduct of the other vessels in my squadron, but the general voice of the enemy pronounce their defence to have been in the greatest degree glorious.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DON JUAN DE LANGARA.

LONDON.

March 3. The Officers of the Associated corps of Ireland, though at present between 60 and 70,000 strong, are augmenting their forces, by arming the Peasantry. Each officer is to procure four soldiers, who are to be paid and cloathed out of a stock purse to be raised for that purpose in every regiment. This new regulation will, it is thought, at least, add 10,000 troops to the present corps.

The boasted popularity of the ministry begins to decline very fast in Ireland, Sir Boreas Blubber was carried, extended on a gibbet, through the town of Belfast, last Thursday se'nnight, with Jemmy Twitcher, in the character of Judas Iscariot, on his right hand, and Judge Jefferies, in the character of Pontius Pilate, on his left; a chimney sweeper in the character of Parson Bate, officiated as Jack Ketch, and having undergone the ceremony of the *string*, at the common place of execution, were committed to the flames amidst the largest concourse of people ever assembled at that place.

We have the satisfaction to assure the public, that the Minister, whose nine years administration have been so obnoxious to the public, is on the eve of losing his influence and power in the House of Commons, and it is generally thought a resignation will speedily take place, except he saves himself for a while by the dissolution of the present Parliament.

The repulse which administration has got in the East-India House, will, it is thought, embarrass Lord North in his budget very much, as that company was the principal pidgeon intended to support the expences of the current year.

Major General Cunningham is arrived express from Ireland, his departure from thence is said to have been sudden, and his business here, to condole with ministry on the impracticability of managing *sixty five thousand men in arms.*

March 9. The land tax, which, at 4s. in the pound, produces two millions, has been reckoned at a tenth of the annual rental of the whole kingdom, which, at twenty years purchase, (the price land now fetches) is four hundred millions. This is the fee simple of half the lands in England; consequently, half the landed property is eventually mortgaged to the public debt.

The Court of Portugal have ordered that the port of Lisbon, and all the other ports in Portugal shall be shut against the English carrying any future prizes into any of them.

March 10. Governor Hutchinson has not only a pension of 2000l. per annum for himself, but all his sons and son-in-law are also pensioned.

William Baugh, Esq; one of the Norfolk protestors, has 100l. per annum as one of the Commissioners of the Customs in America, that whole establishment being still kept up.

Admiral Graves is said to be going out with the West-India fleet, in order to succeed Sir Peter Parker, on the Jamaica station, who has wrote home to be recalled.

We here the following ships are appointed to convoy the West-India fleet, viz. London, 90 guns; Berwick 74; Egmont, 74; and Shrewsbury, 74.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, March 8.

"Yesterday the Court Martial ended on Capt. Boteler, late Capt. of the Ardent, when he was dismissed the service; and the rest of the officers were all acquited."

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Ireland, to a gentleman in London, Feb. 29.

"What I hinted at in my former letters is now begun. An almost universal declaration of the freedom and independency of this kingdom. Three counties and two cities have already declared it in the most pointed language, and five counties more have advertised meetings. This day the Sheriff of the city of Dublin, attended by 300 citizens, 240 of the volunteers, with their side arms, waited upon their representatives with an address and instructions to repeal Poyning's Law, and pass a counter declaratory act; so considerable a meeting for number and property was never seen in Dublin. They are more firm and determined in having a free constitution than they were in having a free trade; some resolutions say, that no power on earth has, ought, or shall have a right to bind Ireland. In short, the people are determined to revive the constitution of their ancestors."

March 15. The victory obtained by Mr. Burke over the drowsy minister of this country, does the virtue and the appearance, and the abilities of that Senator and his Two Hundred and Six Colleagues, immortal honour.---Whilst the defeat equally disgraces their opponents, and in particular those paltry members of the Board of Trade, (Billy Eden at their head) who, forgetting the common delicacy that every man should have in appearing in his own cause, fought hard for the loaves and fishes. The Board of Trade has been a mere state engine in the hands of the crown for many years; it was the reward, or the retaining fee, of every partizan of government; hence it at present boasts of no less than five authors, the most part of whom having first attempted to mislead the public, afterwards sat down to fatten on the spoils of it.

Lord Hillsborough talks seriously now of embodying the American refugees, and of appointing Governor Hutchinson to be their Captain; as a corps he can fully depend upon, for his body guard, in case things come to extremity, either here or in Ireland!

Lord North has often declared, that he would no longer sit in the House of Commons than while he was supported by the country gentlemen; the country gentlemen have now deserted him, as Monday night's glorious majority of eight voices fully evinces. His Lordship is therefore called upon to fulfil his promise, as they expect him to be a man of his word.

We are happy to hear the Duke of Devonshire means to take an active part in favour of his country; and the first instance he means to give of it is, by the bringing in a bill which will be very favourable to the liberties of the subject.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, March 7.

"Yesterday the 92d and 94th regiments of foot embarked from Catwater on board the transports lying there to receive them, but their destination is not known.

"One hundred American prisoners embarked this day in Stonehouse Pool, from Stonehouse prison, on board a cartel for Morlaix in France."

March 30. Lord George Germaine and the Sussex Protestors, who have ignominiously submitted to become the mouth piece of this abettor of despotism, affirm, that Committees of Correspondence for the declared purpose of forming general associations, directly lead to an overruling of the legislature, a subversion of the constitution, and the introduction of anarchy and confusion. Have these ungrateful miscreants forgotten, that even at this moment, when illegality and oppression grow wanton in excesses, they participate of those national felicities which have resulted from the fair produce of Associations, from Magna Charta, and from the Convention Parliament? It is exceedingly to be regretted, that those degenerate Englishmen, who seem infected by a malignant anxiety to undermine the privileges which have been purchased at the price of virtuous blood, are not excluded from the possibility of enjoying them.

If the States of Holland have declared themselves in favour of France, Spain and America, this country must be in a miserable situation indeed; Russia, with all their wishes to assist us, will be prevented by the Porte, who are in league with France, and under engagements to fall upon the Czarina's territories the moment she draws the sword in favour of England; and Sardinia, Sweden and Naples, are ready to commence hostilities upon us whenever France and Spain calls for their assistance.

The Dutch taking a decided part may be attended with one happy consequence, it will oblige our *humane* Ministry to relinquish their favourite idea of enslaving America, and put an end to the bloody and unnatural war with our brethren on that continent.

March 31. The reports of the deputies from several States to the Assembly of the States General, holden at the Hague on the 3d instant, concerning the affair between Commodore Fielding and Count Byland, were as follow:

"*Resolved*, That Count Byland was by no means the aggressor, but that Commodore Fielding, on the contrary, insulted the flag of the Dutch nation, by forcibly examining the Dutch merchantmen, and by detaining such of them as he thought proper.

"*Resolved*, That a general and unlimitted convoy is absolutely necessary to protect the commerce of the United Provinces, and that even such goods as are not expressedly deemed contraband by the different treaties, are not to be sent out without a convoy; and

"*Resolved*, That the deputies from the several States do move in the General Assembly for an unlimitted convoy, and intreat the deputies of the rest of the States to vote and declare themselves for the question."

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 21.

"The Count de Rochambeau set out this day for Brest, where all the officers of his army have orders to repair by the 25th of this month. It appears, that the Chevalier de Ternay's squadron is to convoy that army to America, and that after the Count Duchaffault shall have escorted the troops with twelve ships to a certain latitude, he is to return to Brest."

DUBLIN, March 23.

The expectations of the public are very highly exerted, on the subject of the two intended motions of Mr. Grattan and Mr. Yelverton, the one for a repeal or modification of Poyning's laws, the other for a declaration of rights. As they are to come on early after the recess, the public will soon see the complexion of the House.

A correspondent congratulates the public on Mr. Yelverton's intended scheme of moving the House of Commons to vote a sum sufficient to build four frigates of force, to be kept continually on the coast of this kingdom for the defence of our trade and convoying. If this shall be obtained, the Committee of merchants would do well to fill the vacant nitch in the Exchange, with the statute of this ILLUSTRIOUS PATRIOT.

BOSTON, June 10.

Last Thursday night arrived here, his Most Christian Majesty's frigate the Hermoine, commanded by Captain La Touche, Lieutenant of his Majesty's navy; who on his passage from Boston, took a brig from Ireland, loaded with upwards of 1700 firkins of butter, some candles, soap, &c. also a sloop loaded with salt, both which are arrived at safe ports. Last Wednesday Captain La Touche fell in with a British ship mounting 40 guns, an armed snow, brig and schooner; he engaged the ship near two hours, when the enemy hauled her wind and made off with all the sail she could croud, and the Hermoine's braces being so much damaged that she could not be trimm'd so as to come up with the ship, she chased the schooner into 4 fathom water, on the back of Long-Island, all the time in sight of the ship, when she was obliged to give over the pursuit for fear of getting ashore. The Hermoine had 12 men killed and about 30 wounded, and it is supposed the enemy suffered considerably more in killed and wounded, as the Hermoine's fire was directed principally at the hull, and the others more at the rigging.

We hear from the eastward, that a whaleboat from Penobscot, with 11 men belonging to her, was lately taken by a light sloop fitted out for that purpose, the men on board the boat spying the sloop made towards her, and seeing but three men on board, thought to make a prize of her; but as soon as they all got on board, 20 men came out of the hold and made them all prisoners.---They were brought to this town on Thursday last, and committed to goal.---Among them is a Captain Mowatt, nephew to the noted commander of that name.

PROVIDENCE, *June* 16.

Yesterday arrived in the river a prize sloop from St. Martin's bound to Bermuda, having on board 1600 bushels of salt, and some cotton, captured by the letter of marque sloop Revenge, Captain Sylvanus Jenckes, of this port.

Yesterday se'nnight arrived at New-London a prize brig from Madeira, bound to New-York, laden with 306 pipes of wine, captured by the privateer Hancock.

NEWPORT, *June* 20.

Monsieur the Chevalier du Roussault de Fayolle, Major in the French service, and Aid de Camp to the Marquis de la Fayette, aged 39 years, died very suddenly last Thursday, as he was going off from the south part of this Island to the frigate Hermoine; a Gentleman of a most amiable character, and whose death is greatly lamented by all his acquaintances. His remains were interred the next day with military honours, in Trinity church-yard in this town.

TRENTON, June 21.

Extract of a letter from a Continental Officer of rank at Camp, dated June 13, 1780.

"The British troops are now on the Point below Elizabeth-Town; their flanks are secured by the water, which at present makes them unattackable. They advanced, on their landing, to Connecticut Farms, burning and pillaging; but on the appearance of our army, retreated under cover of a heavy shower of rain before midnight, and took their present position. The distress occasioned by their devastation is too shocking to reflect on; an American, who could have beheld the scene and not swore vengeance against these savage enemies, ought to have a mark set on him as a curse to the human species.

"On my arrival on the Farms, immediately after they left them, the first object that presented itself to my view was a handsome young country girl, in the most affecting distress and anguish of mind, who had the night before been forcibly subjected to the brutal violence of seven or eight different officers of that army.—When we questioned her, she could only answer in broken accents of the most excessive grief—that she was ruined, and wished never again to be spoken to.—

"We proceeded, and came where they burned Mr. Caldwell's house, after shooting his wife through a window as she was sitting on her bed, with a brace of balls; one entered her left breast, and the other her waist. I saw her corpse, and was informed by the neighbours, it was with infinite pains they obtained leave to bring her body from the house, before they set fire to it.

"The situation of poor widows and numberless other women, flying almost naked for protection, having lost their houses and every thing in them, was thought comparatively happy. If there is justice to be dispensed in this world from above, it must surely visit these sons of cruelty ere long, whose scarlet crimes are daily filling up the measure of their iniquities. I never saw soldiers pant for revenge more than ours do—not a deserter from us since we came to the ground, but all anxious for the happy hour when they shall receive orders to engage an enemy who has, with coward violence only, desolated the weak and unprotected. The militia universally flock in from all parts, and behave to admiration."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 28.

The ship Revolution, Captain M'Naughton, from Martinique for this port, is put into Matomkin Inlet, having been chased by a frigate a little to the southward of our capes.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, May 26.

"The fleets have had two or three skirmishes since the action of the 17th of April, but Admiral Rodney is so sensible of his inferiority in point of men, and the bad state of his ships, that he seems determined to act entirely on the defensive, and Monsieur de Guichen could never bring him to risque the fate of a serious and regular engagement.—In one of these engagements the French Admiral's son had the misfortune to receive a wound in one of his legs, which fractured the bone to such a degree that he has since undergone an amputation.

"A few days before the fleet returned, the Solitaire, a French ship of 64 guns, having been out a reconnoitering, was pursued by six of the enemy's ships, four of whom she bravely fought for some time, but was at length obliged to make the best of her way to Fort Royal, to repair the damages received in her hull and rigging."

Extract of another letter from the same place, June 3.

"We have the pleasure of informing you, that a Spanish Frigate and a Longer arrived yesterday evening at Fort-Royal, and the Governor this morning informed us, that they are part of a fleet of 14 Spanish ships of the line and eight frigates and sloops of war, bound for this place; they left the fleet near the Western Islands, and were dispatched to give government information of their coming; their future destination is at present unknown. Monsieur Guichen, with 16 or 17 French ships of the line, is going out to meet them."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Pierre's, in Martinique to his friend in this city, dated June 4.

"I think before you left this it was currently reported the two fleets had engaged, and that our Allies came off conquerors; that has since been confirmed.---The engagement was not general, although M. de Guichen endeavoured all in his power to make it so; the English being to windward they rather chose to keep at a distance. The Sandwich, I can assure you, would beyond a doubt have been captured, had not our Admiral thought proper to countermand some signals thrown out, in consequence of one of his ships in the rear being attacked by four British ships. The French, you may depend, shew themselves to be men of courage and conduct; this combat was under the lee of Gaudaloupe, but the English taking advantage of the night, made sail, and left the French masters of the sea. After landing the sick and wounded at Gaudaloupe, they went to windward, where again falling in with the British fleet under their lee, they endeavoured to bring them to an engagement, but the British not chusing to risk a second combat, endeavoured to draw the French to leeward, by running until they were courses down, and then forming a line; they observed this mode of conduct three different times, till they thought they were near enough St. Lucia to make a good retreat had they been defeated; they then came to an action, in which both fleets were much shattered, but night coming on the fire ceased and they both parted; our fleet took their rout again to windward, but not finding the British, imagined they had gone into port to refit; thinking it advisable to do the same they bore away, and at night the two fleets again met, but this action was not long nor severe.---There are sixteen sail of the British at Antigua with Admiral Rodney, the remainder at St. Lucia, one of which is condemned and the guns taken out, four others will not be able to put to sea these six months; our fleet will be ready again for sea in twelve or fourteen days. A fleet has arrived at Barbados of 60 sail, convoyed by one 50 gun ship.

"Underneath you have an account of the force of a Spanish fleet, whose arrival to windward is announced to us by a frigate dispatched for that purpose, viz. St. Trinity, 118 guns, St. Joseph, 96, St. Anthony, 96, St. Mary, 90, 8 ships of 74 guns, 13 ditto from 50 to 74 guns, 5 Frigates from 30 to 36 guns, 2 Cutters, with 12,000 troops."

Another letter says, "The French and English fleets came to a general engagement the 19th of May, in which the former were completely victorious—Night separated them and put an end to the engagement—Our allies kept the field of battle, and in the morning could discover no enemy in view. We have suffered but little in comparison to the loss of the enemy—Admiral Rowley had his thigh taken off in this action, and is since dead of his wounds. Six of the British ships have arrived at St. Lucia in so disabled a condition, that it will be impossible to get them ready for sea this campaign. Our fleet will again put to sea in ten or fifteen days. Nothing can exceed the spirit and ardor of our troops."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Morristown, dated June 23, 1780. (Two o'Clock P. M.)

"The Commander in Chief has for several days past been extending the left wing of our army towards the north, so as to prevent the enemy from out flanking him with their right.

"This morning early General Knyphausen with thirteen regiments, consisting of about 5000 regular troops, exclusive of New Levies, advanced upon our right, which was commanded by Major General Green. The progress of the enemy was slow, at least six hours moving from the Point to Springfield, did but little mischief on their march. When they arrived, were checked by the spirited conduct of a few Continentals and some militia, who gave them so warm a reception, they thought proper to halt and burn every house, except two or three in the town of Springfield.

"Six o'Clock P. M. The enemy retire to Elizabeth-Town; 11 o'clock, their main body are at the Point below the town.

"24th. It is reported that Clinton is gone up the North river with all the force he can make, exclusive of Knyphausen's division, and it is thought by some he will soon join.

"The loss of the killed and wounded on both sides must be very considerable; Col. Angel's and Col. Dayton's regiments have suffered much, a Capt. Thomson of Col. Lamb's regiment is killed; further pariculars I have not yet been able to obtain, and have no boubt but you will receive authentic information of every important circumstance, more just and minute than is possible for me to give at this time; however I conclude, that even these imperfect hints might not be disagreeable."

Last Thursday the ship Friendship, Captain Coldstream, a cartel from Charlestown, arrived at Chester with General Lincoln and his suit, who came to town on Friday night. In the same vessel were Commodore Whipple of Rhode-Island, and all the Subaltern Marine Officers belonging to the Continental fleet taken there; also James Seagrove and Stacey Hepburne of this city, merchants, Mr. Foster of Boston, and Mr. Burrows and Mr. Macall of Charlestown.

The spirit of Patriotism has been almost universal amongst the Females of this city, in their late Subscription for the relief of the American Soldiers; an argument that whatever shadow of disaffection may have remained on the minds of any, it is now passed away, and the free light of Truth and Liberty is admitted to shine without a cloud amongst us.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, June 19, 1780.

ORDERED, That Michael Ryan, Esq; be appointed Inspector General of the militia of this State, with the rank of a Lieutenant Colonel.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK *Secretary.*

June 26, 1780.

In consequence of the above appointment, the Inspector General is immediately to ascertain the strength of the militia, the state of their arms and accoutrements, and all such other particulars as fall within his department; and all officers and privates of the militia, are to obey and respect him according to his rank and appointment.

JOSEPH REED, *President,*
and Commander in Chief of the Militia.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 22, 1780.

WHEREAS it appears to this Board, that the sailors belonging to ships in the service of his Most Christian Majesty, or his subjects, frequently desert, and go on board American vessels in this port, or travel to other ports, to the great injury of the service, and loss of their employers: For remedy whereof,

Resolved, That the Sheriffs and Constables in a special manner, and all other subjects of this State generally, be directed, and they are hereby directed, to examine all French sailors whom they may find in the city (except on ship board) or travelling in any part of this State, and in case they are found without passes from their respective Captains, to apprehend and send them to prison, or otherwise secure them, until notice be given to the Consul or Vice Consul of his Most Christian Majesty, residing in this city, who will take order thereon.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

THE MEMBERS of the SOCIETY *for the Relief of the Poor and Distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows, and Children,* are desired to attend their General Meeting, at the Freemasons Lodge-Room, in Lodge-Alley, on Monday Evening next, the Third of July, at Seven o'Clock.

June the 27th, 1780.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the tenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the ship or vessel called the ELEANORA, and her cargo, burthen about 200 tons, George Ponsonby, late master, taken at sea, sent into this port and libelled against as prize, by Stephen Decatur, *qui tam:* To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the bill, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

June 27, 1780.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THERE never was a public spirited measure yet entered into at any time or place that did not excite the envy of little minds, and the opposition of the ignorant. Some find fault as an excuse for their own want of merit and spirit. They, forsooth, do not like such a measure because they have not hearts to promote it.

I could not help being led to these reflections on hearing that two or three persons (whose contrivances will never set the river on fire) were making their remarks on the proposal of the merchants and others of this city, for raising a Bank to the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Pounds hard money, for the immediate purpose of supplying the army. It is done, cry they, to lessen the dignity of government. But I wish to ask such persons what they suppose the dignity of government consists in, and what sort of a figure the dignity of government in England or any other country would cut in time of war if left unassisted by the aids of individuals or collective bodies of them? Is not the Bank of England an aid to government? Do not it lend its credit to government; and is it not the same with every established Company in that country? Are not the voluntary subscriptions of the city of London and other places, to give additional bounties to seamen and recruits, aids to government? Have not whole regiments been raised even by individuals as aids to government? Is the revenue of any country in Europe equal to the immediate expences of war, without being aided by the extra credit of public spirited men? And do not all these aids by tending to the support, tend likewise to the dignity of government. For what constitutes the dignity of government but the attachment of the country to its measures, and a cheerful determination to exert every endeavour to carry them into effect? In short, all voluntary aids are so many honors to government. They are honors likewise to those who do them; and at this particular time when the Treasuries are drained by demands on one hand, and weakened by the depreciation on the other, and require a respite from expence, that the monies collecting in may accumulate. Such voluntary aids are of the utmost service, and truly deserving the highest applause.

C. S.

STRAYED from Mrs. Moore's, in North-Alley, near the White Bear, on Monday, the 26th inst. A Chesnut HORSE, 14 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder P with a C underneath, has a Roman nose, paces, trots, and canters: Also a Bay HORSE, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, has some white saddle marks on his back, and a very short tail. Whoever will bring said horses to Mr. James Davidson, at the College, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES DAVIDSON.

THE subscriber hereby informs those gentlemen who have subscribed to him for the carriage of News-Papers, &c. that the time agreed for is near expired: Those who chuse to continue their favours, are requested to attend at the places where their pacquets are left, on the first day of July next, which will greatly oblige their humble servant,

JAMES BALENTINE.

JAMES WILSON *and* Co.

At their NEW MEDICINAL STORE,

In Second-street, one door below Walnut-street, have just opened a fresh and general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES of prime quality, which they propose to sell on moderate terms, for cash only.

The following are some of the capital ARTICLES.

Quicksilver,	Opium,
Antimony,	Myrrh,
Balsam Capivi,	Isinglass,
Peru,	Manna,
Borax,	Corrosive Sublimate,
Crem Tartar,	Liquorice,
Camphire,	Seneka Snake Root,
Calomel,	Virginia Snake Root,
Spanish Flies,	Rhubarb,
Cochineal,	Jalap,
Peruvian Bark,	Ipecacuanha,
Senna,	Epsom Salts,
Flowers of Sulphur,	Glaubers Salts,
Gum Ammoniac,	Sal Ammoniac,
Sucotrine Aloes,	Volatile Salts,
Asafætida,	Tartar Emetic,
Gum Arabic,	White Vitriol,
Guiacum,	Blue Vitriol, &c. &c.

Also Vermilion, Verdegris, Prussian Blue and Linseed Oil.

Orders from Physicians, country store-keepers and others, will be thankfully received, and carefully executed.

Medicine Chests for ships, private families, &c. put up on the shortest notice, with plain and suitable directions.

Private prescriptions neatly and exactly made up, and constant attendance given.

WANTED,

LABOURERS,

TO be employed by the month at Mud-Island, in the river Delaware, to whom proper encouragement will be given—and when the embargo is taken off, such as desire it will be discharged. Apply to the subscriber at the widow Parry's, north west corner of Market and Sixth-streets,

June 23. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Thursday, the 13th of July, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Charles Bassonet, innkeper in Bristol,

A PIECE of ASH CRIPPLE, and a high point of UP LAND, the lower end of Bristol-Island, on which is erected a small house, the whole containing 29 acres, more or less; adjoining Col. Joseph M'Ilvaine, Captain Clark, and Mr. George Gillespie's land and meadow; part of the above cripple is already cleared, the whole rich bottom; it lays fronting on the river Delaware; a flat may come up to the bank and transport the wood or hay to Philadelphia, Burlington, Bristol, and from the two last places distant about one and three-quarters of a mile; the bank is defended from the wash of the river by a stone wall, three feet thick, and above six feet high, laid on large pine logs; the sluice is at present blown, and the owners living at a great distance is the reason it is offered for sale: It will be struck off for hard money, and that or the exchange in continental currency will be received from the purchaser, to whom a good title will be made, on paying the consideration money to the subscribers, who will attend at the time of sale.

JAMES HUNTER,
JAMES STERLING.

THIS is to notify the Owners of Repaupo Meadows, lying in the county of Gloucester, in West New-Jersey, to meet the Managers on the first day of July next, at the house of William Eldridge, inn-keeper in Greenwich township, in said county, to agree upon a sum of money to be assessed and levied to support the banks and water-works, agreeable to the act of Assembly. By order of the Managers, ¶ THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

TAKEN up by John Edies, in Frankfort, last February, a bay MARE, about 12 years old, branded I. H. on the near shoulder; she is now in the hands of the Overseers of the Poor of Oxford township, Philadelphia county. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her expences in three weeks from this date, by NATHAN WHITMAN,
June 6, 1780. ¶ JACOB SIBLAY.

Baltimore, May 30, 1780.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, about nine miles from this town, a mulatto fellow named JOE. He is very likely and stout made, 25 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a scar on one of his wrists, and walks very erect.---Had on and took with him, a white cloth surtout coat, an old blue regimental coat, faced with red, and the sleeves, from the elbows, mended with white cloth, white cloth waistcoat, a striped waistcoat, lined with blue linsey woolsey, a pair of linen corded breeches, one pair of linen and one pair of blue worsted overalls, one pair of tow linen trowsers, three shirts, a black stock, a pair of blue ribbed worsted stockings, a new wool hat, with a brass button to it, and a pair of French leather shoes, with brass buckles. He has much the appearance of having been in the army, where he was some time a waggoner. He is very plausible in speech, and will probably attempt to pass as a free man, by the name of JOSEPH HANSON. It is likely he may attempt to pass towards Bush-Town, near where his mother lives.---Whoever takes up the said runaway, and secures or brings him to my plantation, WILLIAM ANDREW, overseer, or to me in this town, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges. MATTHEW RIDLEY.

Edgmont township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 31

ABOUT the middle of January last, at the time of the great snow, as the Virginia troops marched from Chester to Downingtown, myself and neighbours being by the road, a young man came along leading a large dark brown HORSE, without brand or ear mark, which he turned out to die without giving him in charge with any one, and as the subscriber hath saved the horse alive so far unexpectedly, and he appears to be valuable, the owner is desired to prove his property, pay the cost, and take the horse away. ¶ MORDECAI MASSEY.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Leatherman, late of Lower Merion, deceased, are requested to come and make payment; and those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, within five weeks from this date, in order for settlement.
May 25, 1780. FRANCIS LEATHERMAN, ANTHONY LEVERING, } Executors.
¶

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

Gwined township, Philadelphia county, May 31.

WAS Stolen, on the night of the 24th of April last, out of the stable of the subscriber, A black MARE, about 14 hands high, about 7 years old, high courage, and carries lotty, she turns her fore feet remarkably out, trots and paces. Whoever takes up said mare and thief shall have the above reward, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare only, besides reasonable charges, paid by
† JACOB SMITH.

May 29, 1780.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, in the borough of Chester, about ten days ago, A small bay HORSE, about 12½ hands high, shod all round, both paces and trots, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ EDWARD VERNON.

TEN days ago came to the place
Of the subscriber, at a pace,
A dark bay Mare, I will make bold,
Fourteen hands high and four years old;
With saddle on and bridle too,
And both of them are almost new;
No brand nor ear-mark she has got,
In midling order is her lot;
The owner I desire to see
Him come and prove his property;
In reason, charges I'll expect,
To bring the coppers don't neglect.
In Chester county is my home,
In Londonderry township known:
What name I'll go by when above,
Is only known to Dictaen Jove,
But here I'm called SAMUEL LOVE. *

One GUINEA Reward.

WAS lost in this City, a Gold LOCKET, set with garnets on one side, on the other the cypher CNG in hair. Whoever has found the same and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, shall be paid the above reward. All Goldsmiths and others, to whom it may be offered for sale, are desired to stop it.

June 6, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on Friday evening last, from the Falls of Schuylkill, a strawberry roan MARE, about 15 hands high, paces and trots, 7 or 8 years old; had on a large quilted saddle, with a green cloth, and a snaffle bridle. Whoever secures said mare and thief shall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the mare, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN VANDEREN. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lower Merrion, the 18th instant, A Sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a bald face, two white hind feet, shod before, branded on the near buttock CH, supposed to be 7 or 8 years old, trots and canters well. The owner is desired to come, and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. * WILLIAM WARD.
May 20, 1780.

To be SOLD,

A HEALTHY and good looking NEGROE MAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, and has been bred a Farmer. Any person inclining to purchase, may enquire of the Printers hereof.

DESERTED from Berks county, Pennsylvania, the 17th of April, 1780, A certain JAMES PARKER, an enlisted Waggoner in the park of Artillery for one year, born in Ireland, a taylor by trade, about 48 years of age, wore a white felt hat, brown coat, with white metal buttons, and trowsers; much addicted to liquor. Also a certain MICHAEL SELLSAR, on the 16th of May, of Dutch extraction, born in Pennsylvania, talks broken English, about 5 feet 7 inches high. Whoever apprehends said deserters, and confines them in any goal, so as they may be sent to camp, or to Reading, shall receive the Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by me, or the Waggon Master General.
ALEXANDER TURNER, D. W. M. G.

Millcreek hundred, Newcastle county, Delaware State, May 30, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the night of the 21st of this month, A dark bay HORSE, 15 hands high, 7 years old this grass, shod before, is a little hip-shot in his near hip, a small star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose. Supposed to be stole by a stranger, his name unknown, wears a blue coar, red jacket, and cloth coloured leggings, half up his thigh; is about 6 feet high, a stout made fellow, swarthy complexion, black hair, inclining to curl, marked with the small-pox. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may have his horse again and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horse only, paid by † WILLIAM GRAHAM.

THE great Detriment done to the Army of the United States, by deserters serving on board private ships of war, having induced His Excellency the President, and the Executive Council, to declare by their Resolve of April 28th last, that the shares due to such deserters be stopped in the hands of the Agent. All persons are cautioned not to purchase shares, and Agents not to deliver part of prize goods before condemnation and issue thereof by the Marshal, as no sale made by, or delivery to deserters will be allowed.

Every person discovering to the subscriber the names of deserters from the American army, serving on board private vessels of war, or otherwise, shall for every such deserter discovered, with the name by which he entered, receive a reward of Fifty Dollars.
LEWIS NICHOLA, Agent for the State.

New-Britain, May 26, 1780.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in New-Britain, Bucks county, on the night of the 23d inst. a young sorrel MARE, four years old this spring; she has not been docked, a large star in her forehead, the near fore foot white as high as her foot-lock joint, her hoofs remarkably long, and the fore hoofs somewhat split, she has not been shod, nor but very little used. Whoever takes up and secures the said mare and thief, so that he be brought to justice, and the owner get his mare, shall have the above reward, or ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS for the mare, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by BENJAMIN JOHN. ¶

Upper Merion township, Philadelphia county, May 11, 1780.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 3d of this instant, an apprentice LAD, named Ezekiel Evans, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a sleepy looking fellow, dark brown hair, lame in the left thigh, the sore above his knee running; had on, when he went away, a blue coat lined with coarse flannel, the sleeves somewhat lighter than the coat, light cloth waistcoat, tow trowsers, old shoes and stockings, and an old hat. Whoever secures said apprentice in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by ARTHUR CAMPBELL. ¶

Princeton, May 23, 1780.

A MULATTO SLAVE, who it is supposed has been seduced to undertake to carry letters or intelligence into New-York, ran away from the subscriber, and took off with him a dark bay horse, 6 years old, 14 and an half hands high, with two white feet and a blaze, and is a natural trotter. The Slave is near 6 feet high, strong and well made; had on, and took with him, a variety of cloaths, but those he will most probably wear are, a suit of superfine mixt broad cloth, a new red great coat, white stockings, half boots, a black velvet stock and a beaver hat, but little worn. He appears to be 40 odd years of age, speaks good English, reads and writes a tolerable hand, and is a decent and well behaved ingenious fellow, capable of a variety of works. His name is Michael Hoy, but may go by some other, and it is probable he may travel as a servant to a white man who is supposed to have gone off with him; and as such may change his dress. He went off in the night of the 20th instant. *Five Hundred Dollars* will be given, and all charges paid for securing the slave and the horse, or *Two Hundred* and *Fifty Dollars* for either, paid by GEORGE MORGAN.

P. S. A deep blood bay mare, with a black mane and tail, was stolen the same night the above mentioned slave went off, supposed by him or his accomplice. She has a short dock and a lump, that looks like a wind gall or small wen, on the hindermost part of one of her thighs. She is half blooded, pretty old, trots, and is with foal. Six Hundred Dollars will be paid by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of this town, to the person who shall return the mare and convict the thief, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare alone.

ONE Hundred Dozen of Grass and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES is now finishing for the ensuing harvest, will be Sold wholesale and retail, warranted or unwarranted good.

Made by THOMAS GOUCHER, Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, next door to the sign of the Black-Horse Tavern in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. A young stout NEGROE to be sold, has had the small-pox. Enquire as above. * 6 w.

PARCHMENT,

Made and Sold by
ROBERT WOOD,

IN Fifth-street, near the New Jail, Philadelphia; where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers or others, may be supplied in large or small quantities. *6w.

To be SOLD by private sale, or exchanged for a convenient HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, on the south side of Christiana river, opposite to and within half a mile of the borough of Wilmington, containing 50 acres of good drained marsh meadow, and about 5 acres of upland adjoining thereto; the upland is high, and having a spring of good water, is an agreeable situation to build on; the whole fit for grazing or an extraordinary dairy. There is also to be sold a lease for six years, of 18 acres of marsh meadow, adjoining the said premises, the banks of the whole are in good repair, and the alotment of bank which belongs to said marsh is well stoned, so that a small expence will support the same. For terms inquire of CHAMLESS ALLEN, merchant, Philadelphia, or JOSEPH WARNER, in Wilmington, New-Castle county, on Delaware.

N. B. Said Warner has also about 30 head of horned cattle, and three valuable horses to dispose of. ¶ 6 w.

A QUANTITY of
SICKLES
Prepared for the ensuing Harvest,
MADE and SOLD by
EVAN TRUMAN,
In Front-street, near Pine-street, below the Drawbridge,
Who also makes Smith's BELLOWS and NAILS
Of different Sizes,
And has for Sale a Quantity of SCYTHES. ¶

Just PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
STYNER & CIST,
Printers, in Second-street, four doors above Race-street, Philadelphia,

A Regular ENGLISH SYNTAX.

Wherein is exhibited the whole variety of ENGLISH CONSTRUCTION, properly exemplified.

To which is added the elegant manner of arranging words, and members of sentences.

The whole reduced to practice, for the use of private young Gentlemen and Ladies, as well as of our most eminent Schools.

BY JAMES BUCHANAN.

FROM THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

"THIS is an useful and judicious performance. We have met with nothing as well calculated to teach inaccurate writers to write better; and we therefore recommend it, not without hopes that it will save us both trouble and disgust.

The *Critical Review*, in giving the character of this performance, concludes with the following words: "These are observations by which the greatest writer may profit; and Mr. BUCHANAN has given us several just animadversions upon the works of our most celebrated authors; for which, were they now alive, they certainly would or ought to thank him. Correctness is not always the characteristic of a great genius, and this grammarian proves it in many flagrant instances."

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday, the 28th inst. (May) from the subscriber, in Philadelphia, a Negroe MAN, named Kit (alias Christopher) about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, the crown of his head bald, stout built, and somewhat round shouldered, has a down look, is very serious, moves slow and rocks in his walk, talks much of past difficulties, and presumes to say he was once free; he is a Guinea Negroe, but was sometime in New-England, and speaks upon that dialect; had on, and took with him, a blue knap coatee, with basket buttons, a light mixed brown German serge jacket and breeches, with worked basket buttons, a check shirt, and a brown country made linen ditto, the sleeves of which are finer than the body, two pair yarn hose, good shoes, plated shoe buckles, and two round hats, one bound with black velvet; there is great reason to suppose he will try to get to New York; all masters of vessels are charged not to carry him off. Whoever brings home said Negroe, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
JOHN SHIELDS.

N. B. Strayed away, the 18th instant, a brown and white COW, about 7 years old, has a white belly, and sharp pointed horns. The person that informs where she is will be handsomely rewarded. ¶

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the Subscriber, living in Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, on the Night of the ninth Day of May 1780, a Bay MARE, four Years old this Spring, between 13 and 14 Hands high, trots naturally, black Mane and Tail, the Mane inclining to the near Side and had been cut, a long switch Tail, carries low, some white on the hind Feet, shod before, Whoever secures the Thief and Mare, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have the above Reward, and for the Mare only Two Hundred Dollars, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by
¶ ADAM GALT.

WAS stolen from the fishery, near the mouth of Tyhukan creek, on the Delaware, in the night of the 13th instant May, seven barrels salt SHAD, the property of the United States; the barrels are made of Black Oak Staves. Any person giving information to the subscriber, shall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me
¶ WILLIAM M'CALLA, C. P. B. C.

Philad. 5th Month 1, 1780.

A LARGE Quantity of BARK wanted this Season; for which a good Price will be given by the Tanners of Philadelphia and its Vicinity. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.